Cas	e: 1:13-cr-00278-SL Doc #: 209 Filed: 09/05/14 1 of 104. PageID #: 5928
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
2	EASTERN DIVISION
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Case Nos. 1:13cr278 1:05cr327
4	Akron, Ohio Plaintiff, Thursday, June 12, 2014
5	vs.
6	JEREMY MACK,
7	Defendant.
8	berendant.
9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE SARA LIOI
10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
11	
12	SENTENCING HEARING
13	
14	APPEARANCES:
15	For the Government: Bridget M. Brennan
16	Carol M. Skutnik Assistant United States Attorneys
17	Northern District of Ohio Suite 400
18	801 Superior Avenue, West Cleveland, Ohio 44113
19	216/622-3810
20	For the Defendant: Lawrence J. Whitney, Esq.
21	Nathan A. Ray, Esq. Burdon & Merlitti
22	Suite 201 137 South Main Street
23	Akron, Ohio 44308 (330) 253-7171
24	(333) 233 ,171
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	1	PROCEEDINGS
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	3	THE COURT: Please be seated.
	4	Please call the cases.
11:19:24	5	COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK: The cases before court is
	6	Case Number 1:13cr278-01, United States of America versus
	7	Jeremy Mack, and 1:05cr327-19, United States of America
	8	versus Jeremy Mack.
	9	THE COURT: I will ask lead counsel for each party
11:19:50	10	to please identify yourself and your cocounsel and also
	11	indicate if you have a client or client representative
	12	present and we will begin with lead attorney for the
	13	government.
	14	MS. BRENNAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Bridget
11:20:05	15	Brennan on behalf of the United States. Seated with me is
	16	Assistant United States Attorney Carol Skutnik. And also
	17	seated with us are FBI Special Agents Kelly Liberti and Kirk
	18	Spielmaker.
	19	THE COURT: Good morning.
11:20:20	20	MS. SKUTNIK: Good morning, Your Honor.
	21	THE COURT: Mr. Whitney.
	22	MR. WHITNEY: Thank you, Judge. I am Lawrence J.
	23	Whitney. Here with me is Nathan Ray, my cocounsel, along
	24	with Jeremy Mack.
11:20:30	25	THE COURT: Good morning to you, as well.
		Lori A. Callahan, RMR-CRR (330) 252-6022

1	Also with us today are United States Supervising
2	Probation Officer Brian Laffin and United States Probation
3	Officer Henry Serna.
4	PROBATION OFFICER: Good morning, Your Honor.
11:21:14 5	THE COURT: Good morning.
6	So we're really here on two separate matters. One
7	dealing with violations, supervised release violations that
8	were lodged against Mr. Mack, some of which in the end
9	resulted in the charges in the 2013 case for which we're
11:21:47 10	here for sentencing.
11	So what I intend to do is to first address the
12	violation reports, and then depending upon how that hearing
13	proceeds, then to address sentencing in both matters at the
14	same time.
11:22:23 15	So, first of all, there were a number of violation
16	reports filed relative to Mr. Mack's 2005 case.
17	Violation and I will just list them by their dates.
18	February 6, 2013, February 22, 2013, March 29, 2013, April
19	9, 2013, April 10, 2013, June 19, 2013, May 22, 2014.
11:23:08 20	So, first of all, Counsel, do you have copies of
21	each of these violation reports and supplemental reports?
22	MS. BRENNAN: We do, Your Honor. Thank you.
23	MR. WHITNEY: We do, Judge, and the court was kind
24	enough this morning to permit us to speak with the defendant
11:23:23 25	about it prior to this, our first time we came into the
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1 courtroom, and we did, in fact, go over each report with 2 him. 3 THE COURT: Excellent. 4 So basically the violation report -- the initial one set forth three violations, and then as things unfolded 11:23:46 5 and the -- there ended up being six violations, Mr. Serna? 6 PROBATION OFFICER: Correct. 7 8 THE COURT: So first of all, Mr. Mack, have you 9 had an opportunity as your attorney just indicated to review the violation reports and supplemental reports? 11:24:08 10 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Do you understand the nature of all of 13 the violations alleged in the reports? It started with 14 three and then eventually because of the way the charges 11:24:22 15 came down, in your new case, it ended up into being six 16 violations. 17 Do you understand that? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: And I guess I will ask, just for 11:24:32 20 purposes of making a proper record, if government's counsel 21 will set forth the six violations alleged in the violation 2.2 report. 23 MS. BRENNAN: Certainly, Your Honor. Would you 24 like me to read them, or just do a brief summary of each 11:24:52 25 or --

1 THE COURT: Either way is fine. I suppose -because they are related -- in fact, at the end of the day, 2 3 most of them are related to the new charges, that resulted in the charge in 2013 case, either way will be fine. 4 MS. BRENNAN: Okay. Your Honor, the first one 11:25:06 would be a law violation for Mr. Mack's possession of 6 heroin, aggravated trafficking in drugs and illegal use of 7 8 food stamps on February 3, 2013. That is an arrest that we 9 know was addressed here during the trial of this matter. He was indicted in Lorain County for trafficking in drugs, an 11:25:25 10 11 F-4, possession of drugs, an F-4, possession of drugs, an 12 F-5, and drug paraphernalia, an M-4. Ultimately that was 13 dismissed from the instant case. 14 Second violation is possession of a controlled 11:25:41 15 substance. At the time of his arrest on February 3, 2013, 16 he was found to be in possession of 26 baggies containing .2 17 grams of heroin in each. The fact that it was heroin and 18 the amounts of those drugs were set forth in Government's 19 Exhibit 61 during the trial of this case. 11:26:00 20 Violation 3, drug use. February 4, 2013, the defendant provided a urine specimen which tested positive 21 2.2 for the use of marijuana. Results were certified on 23 February 13, 2013. 24 The fourth law violation is the arrest of the

Lorain County Drug Task Force drug trafficking in heroin

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1 stemming from the April 9, 2013 arrest that was also the 2 subject of much testimony during the course of this trial. 3 Number 5 is a law violation. April 9, 2013, arrested by the Lorain County Drug Task Force for compelling 4 prostitution and promoting prostitution, again, related to 11:26:38 5 the instant case. 6 7 Let's see, the last law violation. May 29, 2013, 8 the federal indictment that is the subject of this case, 9 Your Honor. 11:26:57 10 THE COURT: Thank you. 11 So, Mr. Mack, did you understand each of the 12 alleged violations as set forth in the violation reports and 13 supplemental reports? 14 THE DEFENDANT: I do. 11:27:34 15 THE COURT: Now, Mr. Mack, you are entitled to a 16 hearing to determine if you violated the terms and 17 conditions of your supervised release. The government is 18 required to prove the violations by a preponderance of the 19 evidence. At the hearing you are entitled to present 11:27:51 20 evidence and question any adverse witness unless the court 21 determines that the interest of justice does not require the 2.2 witness to appear. 23 You have the right to retain counsel or to request 24 that counsel be appointed if you cannot obtain counsel. You

will have an opportunity at the hearing to make a statement

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and present any information in mitigation.

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If the court finds that you violated the terms of your supervised release, the court has the following sentencing options, and they have been set forth -- the sentencing options have been set forth in the reports and, Counsel, I trust that you have each had an opportunity to review the sentencing options as they relate to the supervised release violations?

MR. WHITNEY: We have, Your Honor.

MS. BRENNAN: We have, Your Honor.

Mr. Mack, as far as the advisory sentencing guideline calculations as they relate to the supervised release violations, under the policy statements in Chapter 7 of the guidelines, the revocation range of imprisonment is 33 to 41 months, and that's based upon the most serious violation, being a grade A violation, and you having a criminal history category of VI.

However, there is a statutory maximum term of imprisonment for the offenses of two years. And so the guideline sentence becomes 24 months instead of the previous range I have had indicated.

Under the statute, if you -- found to have violated a condition of supervised release, the court may extend the term of supervised release or may modify, reduce

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1 or enlarge the conditions or the court may revoke the 2 conditions and impose a term of imprisonment. 3 If the court finds that you have violated a condition of supervised release and decides to impose a term 4 of imprisonment, it may impose a sentence of imprisonment up 11:30:04 to the statutory maximum, which I just stated was two years 6 or 24 months, and then the court may reimpose a term of 7 8 supervised release of up to three years, less any term of 9 imprisonment imposed upon revocation. Revocation of supervised release and a sentence of 11:30:26 10 11 imprisonment is mandatory if you were found in possession of 12 a controlled substance. There is an exception to that, 13 however, as detailed in the violation reports. 14 So have you fully discussed the sentencing options 11:31:04 15 with your attorneys relative to the supervised release 16 violation? 17 THE DEFENDANT: I have, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: Have you yourself read all the 19 sentencing options as set forth in the violation reports? 11:31:12 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

> THE COURT: Okay. Any sentence that the court imposes for the violations may be ordered to be run concurrent, partially concurrent or consecutive to any sentence that you might receive in the new case.

> > Do you understand that?

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1 THE DEFENDANT: I do. 2 THE COURT: Counsel, any objections to the 3 analysis of sentencing options as provided and referenced by the court as they pertain to the supervised release 4 violations? 11:31:35 5 MS. BRENNAN: Not on behalf of the government, 6 Your Honor. 7 8 MR. WHITNEY: None, Your Honor. Thank you. 9 THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Mack, and I will ask your attorney, do you intend to proceed with a hearing 11:31:42 10 11 relative to the supervised release violations, or do you 12 intend to waive your right to the hearing and admit to the 13 violations? 14 MR. WHITNEY: Judge, we have gone over, as I said, 11:31:53 15 all of the violations with the defendant, as well as the 16 supplemental information reports. He does take issue, I 17 think, with some of the facts as set forth in the 18 supplemental information reports, but I don't think they're 19 -- they're not prohibitive in terms of -- I think he admits 11:32:15 20 to this court that the law violations that have been outlined by this court are, in fact, violations of his 21 2.2 status and he does not want a hearing on the matter and we 23 request that the court proceed with disposition. 24 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Mack, based on what 11:32:37 25 your attorney has indicated to the court, is that your --

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	1	not seeking to have a hearing on the supervised release
	2	violations, rather, you are waiving your right to the
	3	hearing, and even though you might quibble with some of the
	4	descriptions contained in the descriptions of the
11:32:53	5	violations, you are agreeing or you wish to admit to the
	6	violations and have the court proceed with sentencing.
	7	Is that correct?
	8	THE DEFENDANT: That's correct, Your Honor.
	9	THE COURT: Anyone force you or coerce you into
11:33:06	10	giving up your right to the hearing?
	11	THE DEFENDANT: Not at all.
	12	THE COURT: Are you giving up your right to the
	13	hearing after you had full opportunity to discuss your right
	14	to a hearing with your attorneys?
11:33:17	15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
	16	THE COURT: Are you giving up this right to a
	17	hearing knowingly and voluntarily, sir?
	18	THE DEFENDANT: I am.
	19	THE COURT: I'm sorry?
11:33:26	20	THE DEFENDANT: I am, Your Honor.
	21	THE COURT: All right. And do you understand that
	22	by giving up your right to the hearing and by admitting to
	23	the violations, the court will find you guilty, or I'm
	24	sorry, the court finds that you have committed the
11:33:39	25	violations, and that you've admitted to the violations and
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1 the court will then proceed to impose a sentence? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand. 3 THE COURT: All right. The court finds that Mr. Mack has waived his right to the full evidentiary 4 hearing and that he has further admitted to the violations 11:33:54 5 of the terms of his supervised release and, therefore, the 6 court finds the violations as set forth in the updated 7 8 supplemental information report as to all six of the 9 violations. 11:34:14 10 We will proceed with sentencing -- on this matter, 11 that is, I'll make reference to it as the 2005 case, at the 12 same time as the court proceeds with sentencing in the 2013 13 case which we will now address. 14 All right. With respect to the 2013 case, that 11:35:00 15 was, of course, 13cr278, Mr. Mack was charged in a 16 nine-count superseding indictment as follows: 17 Count 1, conspiracy to commit sex trafficking or 18 drug trafficking. Counts 2, 3, 4 and 5, which were four 19 separate counts of sex trafficking. Count 6, distribution 11:35:49 20 of a controlled substance, specifically heroin. Count 7, 21 distribution of a controlled substance, specifically 2.2 cocaine. Count 8, obstruction of justice through witness 23 tampering. And Count 9, obstruction of justice. 24 On February 18, 2014, Mr. Mack was found guilty by 11:36:15 25 a jury of all nine counts contained in the superseding

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indictment. I will indicate that with respect to Count 3, which is the sex trafficking involving a minor, there were two separate ways or two separate theories the government put forth before the jury, two separate violations of the statute. One was by force, and one dealt with -- by force or coercion and the other dealt with the other part of the statute which was often referred to as a strict liability because knowing the age of the child, or knowing the age of the minor, so two separate portions of the statute.

MS. BRENNAN: I don't believe it's necessarily strict liability, Your Honor. I think it's -- there's some reasonable opportunity to view the limits.

THE COURT: Exactly. And I shouldn't have -- I short-termed it, and I should not have. I was trying to differentiate between the two and the court does stand corrected.

The way that we took a precaution when we actually charged the jury and it wasn't presented to them in that — in a strict liability fashion. They had to make a finding. We did that on purpose so that there would be no questions and so as to avoid an error, any error on that issue, and so it probably is more prudent to stay away from that term now, suffice it to say that the charge was brought against Mr. Mack as it involved a minor on two different bases and the court found Mr. Mack guilty as to both, both as to the

	1	force and coercion and as to knowing that Victim Number 2
	2	was a minor. That's a better way to say it.
	3	So the case is set today for the case is set
	4	today for sentencing.
11:38:43	5	The court has received and reviewed the final
	6	presentence report, the government's sentencing memorandum,
	7	the defendant's sentencing memorandum, and two of the
	8	victims have also submitted victim impact statements.
	9	Mr. Mack, have you received and reviewed copies of
11:39:12	10	all of those all of the documents that I've just
	11	mentioned, sir?
	12	THE DEFENDANT: I've reviewed them with my
	13	attorneys.
	14	THE COURT: Yes. So you have had an opportunity
11:39:23	15	to review all those documents with your attorney before
	16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I have.
	17	THE COURT: the sentencing? Okay.
	18	As set forth in the addendum to the report, the
	19	court understands that the government has no unresolved
11:39:38	20	objections to the report and that the defendant does have a
	21	number of unresolved objections to the report.
	22	I will indicate that there was a prior, if you
	23	will, final report submitted and there were some errors that
	24	the that were discovered and so the report was revised on
11:40:11	25	June 5, and it's docketed at Docket Number 182 and that's
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1 the report the court will be working off of. Some of what 2 were unresolved objections have now been resolved in this 3 later version of the report, but we will now consider any outstanding objections that the defendant has to the report. 4 So let's first address the objections as I 11:40:39 understand them to exist. 6 7 MR. RAY: Your Honor, may it please the court. Nathan Ray on behalf of Mr. Mack. 8 Judge, what I would like to start the court with 9 11:40:57 10 as far as our objections is as it relates to the four-level 11 enhancement for Mr. Mack as being an organizer or leader of 12 criminal activity. 13 THE COURT: Sure. And we will get to that -- let 14 me just try to dispose of some of the other ones first 11:41:13 15 because I think that is one of your main objections. 16 MR. RAY: It is. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: So let's try to sort of resolve some 18 other ones first. Let's look at the objections as they are 19 listed on the report, and one of the objections that you 11:41:27 20 have is that the -- the 2005 case is not a related case as 21 is suggested on page 1 of the report, and the 2005 case is 2.2 simply a case involving Mr. Mack. And I suppose that can be 23 changed instead of related case. It's just another case 24 involving the defendant, which frankly we need to dispose of 11:42:05 25 relative to the violations.

So you're right, it's not related in the sense necessarily that it's a continuing -- a continuation of what occurred in the 2005 case, if that's what you mean.

MR. RAY: Correct.

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THE COURT: So I will just ask the probation department to pick a different term to describe that, perhaps pending case, something to that effect, other pending case.

MR. RAY: Correct.

THE COURT: And that way it's clear it's not related in the sense that someone could misunderstand the term.

PROBATION OFFICER: Your Honor, would it be -- if provisions are going to be made, simple to remove that and say there are none, because that case is listed in his criminal history section.

THE COURT: Sure. I don't think -- and maybe that's the easiest way to resolve it. I don't think it's necessary to put it on the cover sheet. It is listed and we are having a hearing on it today and there will be a judgment entry relative to it. So I suppose there's no harm in deleting it from the face sheet other than it might be helpful for someone who's looking at this to know that there are and will be two judgment entries, and that could be a flag.

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	1	So I guess upon reflection, keep it on there as
	2	another pending case involving the defendant, and that way,
	3	it will at least trigger and flag for someone that he does
	4	have two cases.
11:43:53	5	Is that satisfactory
	6	MR. RAY: Correct.
	7	THE COURT: to everyone? The government, as
	8	well?
	9	MS. SKUTNIK: Yes, Your Honor.
11:44:01	10	THE COURT: All right. So that addresses the
	11	first objection.
	12	So I suppose if I have to come down with a ruling,
	13	that objection is sustained and there will be a
	14	modification.
11:44:17	15	Next, the second objection relates to the amount
	16	of drugs included in the calculation, and I understand your
	17	position to be that the amount of drugs proven at trial was
	18	less than the amount included in the presentence report.
	19	Would you like to address that now?
11:44:48	20	MR. RAY: Very briefly. What the position is that
	21	if the court goes back and looks at the trial testimony from
	22	Fred Alston, the court will recall that he was the gentleman
	23	who was Mr. Mack's brother-in-law, I believe. He came in
	24	and he testified that there was 10 grams, 7 grams and 3
11:45:09	25	ounces which he had a transaction with Mr. Mack.
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1 It's our position that would be the inclusion of the sale of drugs to be -- that should be calculated in this 2 3 case for purposes of the amount of drugs sold by Mr. Mack. THE COURT: Very well. Thank you, Mr. Ray. 4 I will ask you to use one of those two microphones 11:45:25 6 at the table just to help the court reporter as we go along. 7 MR. RAY: Okay, Judge. THE COURT: Ms. Brennan? 8 9 MS. BRENNAN: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor. 11:45:34 10 government recalls Fred Alston's testimony a bit differently 11 and certainly with respect to the statements he had provided 12 to law enforcement that were produced prior to his 13 testimony. His statement was that when you totalled all of 14 it up, it was 194 grams of cocaine, so we believe that that 11:45:49 15 amount is correct with respect to the cocaine. And if we 16 need to, we can move on to the heroin amounts. 17 THE COURT: Yes. Why don't we do both of these at 18 the same time. 19 MS. BRENNAN: With respect to the heroin, Your 11:46:00 20 Honor, we put this in our sentencing memorandum. 21 how we went through it, and we did a very conservative 2.2 approach because we used Government's Exhibit 63, which was 23 the defendant's cell phone that he obtained on March 3 of 24 2013. 11:46:17 25 And we know that he had been distributing heroin

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and cocaine since December, actually, November, according to Ashley Onysko, so we know that we are missing several months of his operation. But just looking at Government's Exhibit 63, starting with March 3, what we did for four people identified as heroin users, Victim Number 4, Victim Number 1, Victim Number 3 and Monica Freedman who testified here as a defense witness, what we did is we took the first time they texted the defendant a debt amount, and then we took line by line through Government's Exhibit 3 and we added up all of the debt increases, and then we took that number, that total dollar number and divided it by 200, and the reason we divided it by 200 is because witnesses testified, specifically Cory Tino, that the defendant's price for one tenth of a gram of heroin was \$20.

So taking that number and doing that division, we were able to establish just on those four people that he distributed heroin between March 3, 2013 and April 9, 2013 to the amount of 105.41 grams.

Now, we know from Government's Exhibit 61, that on February 3, 2013, he also had an additional 2.6 grams of heroin. We also know that as we went through for a Sara Crabtree and Katie Frioud, we did the same analysis between March 31, 2013 and April 9, 2013, they purchased \$1,620 worth of heroin which equates to 8.1 grams. We also did an analysis with respect to Carly Hribar. She was between

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	1	March 19, 2013 and March 30 of 2013. She purchased \$1,217
	2	worth of heroin. That equates to 6.085 grams. And with
	3	that, if you add in those amounts, and .16 of heroin that
	4	Ashley Onysko had on her on April 9, 2013 we know came from
11:48:31	5	the defendant, the total, taking all of that into
	6	consideration, would be 121.855 grams of the heroin.
	7	Again, I would just reiterate to the court, that's
	8	just a very small snapshot. That's one month out of what is
	9	about a four-month scheme to distribute heroin and cocaine.
11:48:49	10	THE COURT: And that information is all taken from
	11	the exhibits admitted into this trial as the drug debt owed
	12	by some of the individuals involved in the case?
	13	MS. BRENNAN: Absolutely. Those numbers come
	14	strictly from Government's Exhibit 61 and Government's
11:49:07	15	Exhibit 63.
	16	THE COURT: All right. I will ask you to
	17	reiterate your calculation how you arrived at your
	18	calculation relative to the cocaine.
	19	MS. BRENNAN: With cocaine, it was based
11:49:17	20	Mr. Alston's testimony here at trial. I recollect it
	21	differently from defense counsel, and also the previous
	22	statements that he had provided though to law enforcement.
	23	He had given another two statements with respect to the
	24	defendant, both of which were provided with Jencks, and he
11:49:33	25	indicated that it was 100 when you totalled it up, it was

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1 194 grams of cocaine that he gave to the defendant, the 2 first time being within a day or two of the defendant being released from the Bureau of Prisons. So it's less than 200 3 grams of cocaine, but more than 100 grams of cocaine as set 4 forth in --11:49:54 5 THE COURT: And what do you recall his testimony 6 7 as in this case? 8 MS. BRENNAN: I recalled him talking about --9 there was more -- there were two three-ounce transactions, I remember that specifically, which I know comes up over this 11:50:05 10 11 and there was a 10-gram, and I didn't break it down here, I 12 think there was another 10-gram transaction, but there were 13 multiple times. 14 But I -- specifically there was more than just a 11:50:19 15 one three-ounce transaction. He testified that there were 16 two three-ounce transactions. I am conferring with the 17 agent who was with me during the proffer for the amount, so 18 that agent and I both agree that the total amount would be 19 194 grams of cocaine from Fred Alston to the defendant. 11:50:38 20 don't have any evidence the defendant used the cocaine. 21 fact, all the evidence is to the contrary. He distributed 2.2 it. 23 THE COURT: Mr. Ray. 24 MR. RAY: Thank you, Your Honor. I didn't want to

interrupt the government's attorney. But I will put on the

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11:50:47 25

record now that on behalf of Mr. Mack, we would ask -- and the court can inquire of him if it wants, he would ask we withdraw our objection as it relates to the heroin, to the amount of heroin. My understanding is there's no problem with the amount as set forth in the PSR as it relates to the heroin.

THE COURT: I see. So that is what the court will permit you to withdraw. And particularly, based upon the conservative calculation that was provided by the government, the court agrees that those amounts are reflected in those exhibits.

MR. RAY: Correct. My only other thought as it relates to the cocaine in this matter, and I will -- I am sure the court is aware that during the course of a trial, everybody hears things differently, so I made my determination on the amount of cocaine that was attributed to the testimony of Mr. Alston based upon what I believe to be Mr. Whitney's cross-examination of him. So that's where I gleaned my thought from.

As is set forth in the PSR, they've attributed to 400 to 500 grams of cocaine to Mr. -- to this case, and we would suggest that that was too much, and we would refer to the court.

THE COURT: They're now for purposes of the hearing suggesting 194.

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	1	MR. RAY: No, I do understand that.
	2	THE COURT: So that there's no objection as to
	3	that amount?
	4	MR. RAY: No. We will just go back to our
11:52:22	5	original thought, Judge, as far as what Mr. Alston was
	6	our recollection of the testimony.
	7	THE COURT: I see. All right. So you were
	8	quibbling with the higher amount, the 400 to 500?
	9	MR. RAY: Correct.
11:52:35	10	THE COURT: So if it's modified to reflect the
	11	194, that resolves the issue?
	12	MR. RAY: I believe it would, Judge, yes.
	13	THE COURT: Okay.
	14	MS. BRENNAN: I would just point out, Your Honor,
11:52:48	15	just the distribution of the heroin alone gets us to a base
	16	offense level of 26 under 2D1.1.
	17	THE COURT: Well, the fact of the matter is and
	18	I am going to make this point as soon as I make a ruling on
	19	the objection, the fact of the matter is that the way that
11:53:06	20	the offense level is calculated in this case as to these
	21	offences, it does not impact the calculation the
	22	guidelines calculation, so I want to make that clear.
	23	So even though I am hearing this objection, I want
	24	to make it perfectly clear for anyone who's reviewing this
11:53:26	25	matter that whatever the calculation is as to the drugs, it
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does not -- because the way the offenses are grouped, it will not impact the guideline sentence.

MR. WHITNEY: Your Honor, we will agree with that, but just so the record is also clear, the reason why we make objections, not only on his case or but on other cases, these presentences have impact on his housing, on his -- as you know.

THE COURT: Absolutely legitimate. And that's why I am allowing the objection to come in. That's why we're discussing it. But I want to make it clear for sentencing purposes and guideline purposes, this is not going to have an impact.

So, yes, there are many purposes for which the presentence report is used, and that's why I am taking all this time to make sure that the wording is correct and accurate, and so I will ask probation to go ahead and modify it based upon the agreement now of counsel for the 194 grams of cocaine, the amount of heroin is as it stands. And none of this will change the calculation in the report as it pertains to the drugs, number one. And number two, the drug calculation in the report does not impact the guideline sentence.

Everyone agreed?

MR. RAY: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. WHITNEY: Yes.

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1 THE COURT: So that objection is resolved. Now, since it's -- since the -- the next report or 2 3 the next objection in the report deals with paragraph 51 of the report, let's see, sometimes these numbers change, and 4 you're objecting to the information contained in paragraph 11:55:25 21 because Mr. Mack is indicating that he did not -- it's 6 his position that he did not instruct his son, Toby, to lie 7 to the grand jury, but paragraph 51 in the report --8 9 MR. RAY: Your Honor, I think you had referred to 11:55:54 10 paragraph 21. I believe it's 51. 11 THE COURT: No, 51. I hope it didn't come out as 12 21. If I said 21, the court meant to say 51. 13 MR. RAY: As it relates to any argument as to this 14 objection, I believe it was set forth in our objections, as well as our motion, our sentencing memorandum, our position, 11:56:12 15 16 and we would simply ask the court to make a determination 17 based upon what you feel is the right decision in this case. 18 THE COURT: All right. Ms. Brennan. 19 MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, I mean he was found 11:56:34 20 quilty of this count, and it was clear from the testimony 21 and the court got to hear the call. He told his son Toby to 2.2 go into the grand jury and to "Stick with the script," and 23 "To tell them you don't know what I was doing," which we've 24 got the text messages and we've referenced one of those in 11:56:50 25 our sentencing memorandum. The court got to hear from

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	1	Ashley Onysko and others who were in the house. Toby Lewis
	2	knew exactly what his dad was doing. He knows it because he
	3	is using his son to help him with his sex trafficking and
	4	drug trafficking enterprise, so that is an absolute accurate
11:57:06	5	statement. It's consistent with the testimony that came
	6	here in trial, and it's consistent with the jury's verdict,
	7	Your Honor.
	8	THE COURT: All right. Anything further on the
	9	issue, Mr. Ray?
11:57:13	10	MR. RAY: On behalf of Mr. Mack, he appreciates
	11	the fact that he was convicted of this count, Judge. It
	12	simply remains his position that he did not request that his
	13	son lie to the jury. Thank you.
	14	THE COURT: Very well. The court is going to
11:57:24	15	overrule the objection. The recording and the testimony
	16	really do speak for themselves here and perhaps even more so
	17	the jury's verdict sort of puts this issue to rest, as well.
	18	So next, I think, Mr. Ray, we finally get to the
	19	argument you would like to address.
11:57:57	20	MR. RAY: Okay.
	21	THE COURT: And that's with respect to the
	22	four-level upward adjustment in the role in the offense.
	23	MR. RAY: Thank you, Your Honor. May it please
	24	the court. Specifically we're looking at United States
11:58:11	25	Sentencing Guideline 3B1.1 where it says, "If a defendant

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was an organizer or leader of a criminal activity that involved five or more participants or was otherwise extensive, increase by four levels."

If you look at the notes specifically application note 1 to 3B1.1, Judge, it defines participant. Participant specifically is a person who is criminally responsible for the commission of the offense, but need not have been convicted.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. RAY: In this case, Your Honor, early on, the government identified the individuals who were going to be testifying in this case, specifically who were in the indictment as victims. They never referred to them as criminal responsibility. There was a clear position of the government that they were not going to be charging these individuals. Rather, they saw them as throughout this entire trial as being victims.

I think that under this note, that you have to look at specifically, and I believe that if you do, the young ladies are not participants in this case, but they're victims, and if you look at the note, I don't think you can correlate the two.

In the government's memorandum, they look at other individuals that they believe could possibly qualify as a participant. And if you look at a number of the individuals

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organization.

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that they've mentioned, specifically they talk about

Ms. Hribar, Ms. Crabtree, Ms. Freedman and Ms. Frioud, and
they talk about the facts that those individuals purchased
drugs from Mr. Mack.

If you look at the notes, specifically, if you look at comment note 3 to the guidelines, it specifically talks about the buyer/seller relationship, and in that section, it says that "A defendant who has sold a controlled substance to another in an arms-length transaction has not organized or led the buyer and thus 3B1.1 adjustment is not warranted."

So I don't think in this situation, Judge --

THE COURT: Well, except you're limiting it to the buying of the drugs, but the testimony of these individuals identified by the government in the government's memorandum goes beyond just simply purchasing drugs. It goes into actually transporting the victims to appointments or transporting, in some instances, the minor victim to her home or picking her up from her home, and also, I think one of the witnesses was sort of looking out for your client, as well, and reporting things back to him that she might have heard others say or heard on the streets to try to keep him

So they're pointing to more -- the government

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-- protect him or keep him out of danger as he operated his

1 points to more testimony than just the isolated, "Oh, and by 2 the way, we purchased drugs from Mr. Mack." 3 MR. RAY: I agree. I mean, in their brief, they 4 do talk about more than that. THE COURT: That was, in fact, the testimony. 12:01:41 5 6 MR. RAY: It was, that there was a purchase of 7 drugs. 8 THE COURT: No. That there was a purchase of 9 drugs and also this other participation in the organization 12:01:52 10 and assisting the organization. 11 MR. RAY: I agree, and there was this testimony. 12 The question is, is whether or not under 3B1.1, if you look 13 at the definition of participant, whether or not any of 14 these other individuals who's criminally responsible, and 12:02:05 15 that's what the note keeps going back to, and participant is 16 whether a person is criminally responsible for what the 17 actions --18 THE COURT: I see what you're saying. 19 MR. RAY: So you have the criminal conduct of 12:02:15 20 these arms-length transactions for the sale of drugs. My understanding of the notes in the case law is that in and of 21 2.2 itself does not create the criminal liability. So you have to then take a second step. Is the actions of driving 23 24 individuals to these appointments, is that a criminal action 12:02:34 25 that would -- does that create criminal liability that would

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justify a finding under the 3B1.1 that these are indeed participants? And it is the position of Mr. Mack and the defense is that these do not qualify as participants. So there's not a four-level enhancement that would apply in this case, and we would suggest to the court that that's an inappropriate application.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. RAY: Thank you.

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MS. BRENNAN: Thank you, Your Honor. The government stands by its sentencing memorandum on this issue. The court is correct in noting that we identified six individuals in our sentencing memorandum as people that are participants. They don't have to be criminally charged, but they have to facilitate and participate in criminal conduct.

With respect to Ashley Onysko and Toby Lewis, there doesn't appear to be any question there. The challenge appears to be on Carly Hribar, Sara Crabtree and Monica Freedman and Katie Frioud. For each of those individuals, in addition to purchasing drugs from this defendant, they did other things to knowingly participate and facilitate in his conduct. With respect to Carly Hribar, she drove Victim Number 2, a minor, to the hotel, the Camelot Motel, and sat outside and waited for that commercial sex act to be over and knowingly drove her back

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to 8 Tattersal. She was here. We asked for a sidebar during the trial. We had never had an opportunity to speak with her to make sure she understood that she was a participant in criminal conduct and she was advised, as we understand it, of her Fifth Amendment right, which we believe she invoked.

With respect to Sara Crabtree, she purchased drugs. She also would advise him when people -- she believed people might snitch on him and then she facilitated him in identifying the rates of motels and hotels, and there is even Government's Exhibit 25-40, which was a snapshot of -- it's a two-page document. On the left side of that photograph are hotels and motel information with hourly rates and longer-term rates. At the bottom of that, she has actually signed the document, Sara Crabtree, and she put 2013 and there's even a little drawing I think of two girls around a heart.

The second page in that picture is also a listing of the -- I think it's the Foxy Yahoo account that was used to place Backpage ads and the password with that account. So the E-mail addresses that were used to post these ads, that's listed out in the -- or the second piece of paper in that photograph.

With respect to Monica Freedman, she testified in addition to buying drugs from him, she also drove people

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back and forth to appointments to engage in commercial sex acts at his direction.

In fact, with respect to Victim Number 4, she drove Victim Number 4 back to Tattersal Court while Victim Number 4 cried and said how afraid she was to go back to the defendant.

With respect to Katie Frioud, we had Government's Exhibits 31-1 to 31-5. It was a Backpage ad for Victim Number 4, and in that one, and Ms. Frioud testified to it, she knowingly gave the defendant her prepaid -- I will call it a debit card, her prepaid debit card number so that he could use that to place Backpage ads for Victim Number 4 to engage in commercial sex acts.

Your Honor, the evidence at trial supports that these four individuals were more than just people who purchased drugs from the defendant. They participated in the crime. That amounts to six participants, one more than the actual five required by 3B1.1. We would ask the court to impose the four-level enhancement, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Ray.

MR. RAY: Your Honor, I would agree with the government that you don't have to be charged with a crime in order to be a participant, but in order to be a participant, you specifically have to have criminal liability. You have to be what they call criminally responsible for the

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commission of the offense.

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So in other words, is the fact that someone drove this victim who is not included -- is not going to be charged in this case, is the fact that someone drove that person to a hotel room, is that a criminal responsibility that would make them a participant for the four-level enhancement? And it remains our position that it does not -- the individuals they've listed here do not rise to the level of a participant as set forth in the guidelines.

Specifically, we refer the court to note 1 of the application notes where it defines participants. The actions of the individuals that the AUSA has discussed here simply do not rise to criminal responsibility that would make them a participant, and we would ask the court find that the four-level enhancement does not apply.

THE COURT: Ms. Brennan, if you could address the defendant's argument relative to application note 1, in particular.

MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, I would just cite the court to United States versus Anthony, it's a Sixth Circuit case from 2002, participants are people who were, one, aware of the criminal objective, and two, knowingly offered their assistance. We have that with respect to the four that I've specifically discussed here in court today. They all knew exactly what he was doing with respect to the drug

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1 trafficking enterprise and the sex trafficking enterprise. 2 They were all knowing participants, fully aware of the 3 objective, getting these victims back and forth to hotel rooms and returning them to this defendant crying because 4 they did not want to go back to him. That would be Monica 12:08:12 Freedman. 6 7 Carly Hribar, she took a -- you got to see Victim Number 2. She took that girl, that 16-year-old girl to a 8 9 motel so that she could engage in a commercial sex act at 6:00 in the morning. She sat outside and waited for her to 12:08:29 10 11 be done and drove her back to his house. 12 Your Honor, these four women that we've 13 identified -- I'm sorry? 14 Any one of them could have been charged. In fact, we took it upon ourselves with respect to Ms. Hribar to say 12:08:48 15 16 that she needed to be advised of her Fifth Amendment right. 17 Any one of them could have been charged under 371, under an 18 aiding and abetting theory. Certainly with respect to 19 Hribar, she could have had only 1591 charge with respect to 12:09:06 20 taking that minor to the Camelot Motel. We believe the 21 four-level enhancement is certainly appropriate here. 2.2 MR. WHITNEY: May I add something, Your Honor? 23 THE COURT: You certainly may. 24 MR. WHITNEY: The U.S. Attorney's Office for this 12:09:18 25 district took a stand early on in this case, a public stand,

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	1	that these people are victims. Although they participated
	2	in criminal acts, they're victims and not to be treated
	3	"Victims of crime will be treated accordingly," a public
	4	statement that the U.S. Attorney's Office made early on in
12:09:40	5	this case.
	6	THE COURT: Are you perhaps confusing that with
	7	the four victims identified in the indictment?
	8	MR. WHITNEY: They are. They could have indicted
	9	those people. They didn't indict those people because they
12:09:53	10	treat them as victims, not as participants.
	11	THE COURT: So all right. And I appreciate your
	12	point, but they're not even including the four victims in
	13	the count.
	14	MR. WHITNEY: They're not. I am moving on to
12:10:04	15	Carly Hribar and the others.
	16	THE COURT: I see.
	17	MR. WHITNEY: Who could have been indicted and
	18	they just admitted they could have indicted there. But they
	19	didn't indict these girls because their office took the
12:10:13	20	position that they're not criminally responsible, they are
	21	victims. And, therefore, that's our point, is how do you
	22	define the word "participant"? I think it's extremely gray
	23	here. And they have decided that they are not criminally
	24	responsible.
12:10:32	25	THE COURT: And I do appreciate the argument that

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	1	you're making; however, they weren't identified in the
	2	indictment as victims, either, so they didn't they didn't
	3	identify them as victims.
	4	MR. WHITNEY: But we know they weren't criminally
12:10:44	5	responsible because they're not named in the indictment,
	6	period. The government took that position.
	7	THE COURT: Well, I believe that it does not
	8	require to be a participant under this aggravating role
	9	enhancement. There's no requirement that they be charged.
12:11:08	10	MR. WHITNEY: Agreed. So that's not necessary.
	11	THE COURT: They could have been charged. The
	12	strength of the case makes no difference on whether, you
	13	know, they were charged or not charged, but they certainly
	14	weren't identified as victims
12:11:25	15	MR. WHITNEY: They weren't, but well, I don't
	16	know how
	17	THE COURT: in the indictment, in the
	18	superseding indictment.
	19	MR. WHITNEY: Right. But they
12:11:35	20	THE COURT: We have four victims in the
	21	superseding indictment.
	22	MR. WHITNEY: And I think the evidence is clear
	23	that they were treated as not being criminally responsible,
	24	because they weren't indicted, except for when we're talking
12:11:45	25	about enhancing this man for four levels. Now they're
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1 somehow criminally responsible for that purpose because the statute quideline requires it. That's our problem. 2 3 MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, these women are not victims. We have never ever identified these women as 4 In fact, the court had an opportunity to see us 12:12:02 5 cross-examine some of these women. They're not victims. 6 7 And the superseding indictment, Count 1, the 371 8 count even says -- it identifies the defendant and Ashley 9 Onysko and others, known and unknown to the grand jury. Had we wanted to, we could have added any one of these women in 12:12:17 10 there as a 371 defendant. 11 12 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Laffin? 13 PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, the Guideline 3B1.1(a) is 14 two prongs. It involves five or more participants or was 12:12:36 15 otherwise extensive. 16 THE COURT: Right. I think right now -- and I 17 appreciate that there are two ways to get to the 18 enhancement. I think if I understand the government's 19 position, they're saying the court doesn't even have to do 12:12:48 20 the otherwise extensive prong, if you will, or add anew to 21 the enhancement, because it is satisfied by involvement of 2.2 five or more participants. 23 You also argue in your briefing that you could get 24 to the extensive -- otherwise extensive prong just because 12:13:12 25 of the nature of the operation. So you do, I believe, make

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1 that argument alternatively because you set forth the test 2 in your brief; yes? 3 MS. BRENNAN: I do, Your Honor. I set it out in 4 the first paragraph under subsection A. THE COURT: Yes. So there are two ways, and I 12:13:31 6 was -- what we were doing for the purposes of this argument 7 was focusing on the five or more participants. 8 Interestingly enough, in the court's research on 9 this issue, the Sixth Circuit has said that, first of all, in order to qualify for the four-level enhancement under 12:13:49 10 11 3B1.1(a), a defendant need not directly supervise five or 12 more participants. It's enough that he directly supervised 13 one participant in criminal activity that involved five or 14 more participants and that's United States versus 12:14:11 15 Morales-Martinez, which is a 2013 case, where the court 16 said, "A defendant whose sentence is enhanced under 3B1.1(a) 17 or (b) need not directly supervise more than five persons so 18 long as the defendant exerted some level of control or 19 influence over at least one of five or more persons involved 12:14:35 20 in the criminal activity." So what the court finds, first of all, Mr. Mack 21 2.2 was involved in the operation; Ms. Onysko was involved in

was involved in the operation; Ms. Onysko was involved in the operation; Mr. Lewis, Mr. Mack's son, Toby Lewis, was involved in the operation and I don't think anyone, anyone here is disputing that, correct?

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1 MS. BRENNAN: The government certainly is not, 2 Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: So I hear no dispute coming, because there were no arguments relative to those three individuals. 4 MR. RAY: Your Honor, I would agree with that 12:15:13 based upon the evidence. We would not disagree. 6 7 THE COURT: So the court has heard the testimony 8 as to the involvement of the others mentioned, Sara 9 Crabtree, Monica Freedman, Katie Frioud, Carly Hribar, and they did participate. They did provide valuable service to 12:15:31 10 11 the operation when Ms. Onysko was unable to transport others 12 or were unable to transport the victims to their 13 appointments, they transported them to the appointments. 14 They also, as the government pointed out, 12:15:55 15 permitted Mr. Mack to use in Katie Frioud's case, her debit 16 card -- I believe they were debit cards, or some sort of 17 credit, credit card or debit card to make payments. 18 government's also set forth very nicely in the briefing 19 other acts that these four individuals performed as a 12:16:28 20 participant in the organization, and there was a point where 21 Ms. Hribar was notified of her rights and I believe chose 2.2 not to testify in this case after she was -- I think she was 23 already on the stand when she was advised. 24 So each of them performed acts that advanced the criminal activity of the organization, and just with respect 12:17:05 25

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to those four individuals and the three others, Mr. Mack, Ms. Onysko, and Mr. Lewis, you've met the five or more participants.

Additionally and separately, there is an argument to be made that the victims, too, were participants, but we don't even have to get there. We don't even have to get to that argument, because we already meet the required number. There was, just by way of making this point, there was a case where the government argued for the enhancement under 3B1.1(c), this is out of the Seventh Circuit, based entirely on victim involvement and relying upon a Sixth Circuit decision in United States versus Carroll, that court said no, you can't just rely solely on the victims, but the criminal activity must be with at least one other criminally culpable person.

Here we have more than one other criminally culpable person when you look at Ms. Onysko and Mr. Lewis alone. So that there might even be a viable argument that the victims should also be counted in the number, all to say that without -- without even having to get to the otherwise extensive argument or avenue to this enhancement, the court finds that the enhancement applies based upon the five or more participants -- organizer or leader of criminal activity that involved five or more participants. So with that, the objection is overruled.

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	1	I should say for purposes of the record because
	2	Sixth Circuit law does require the court to identify other
	3	participants that have been identified here and Mr. Mack,
	4	Ms. Onysko, Mr. Lewis, Ms. Crabtree, Ms. Freedman,
12:19:32	5	Ms. Frioud, Ms. Hribar, and then over and above that, the
	6	four victims. And in the sentencing memorandum, there's a
	7	detailed report.
	8	Excuse me one moment.
	9	(Pause.)
12:20:09	10	THE COURT: So in any event, no matter how you
	11	look at it, the five participants are met with the six
	12	individuals that were set forth in the government's
	13	sentencing memorandum.
	14	Anything further on that issue?
12:20:32	15	MS. BRENNAN: No. Thank you, Your Honor.
	16	MR. RAY: No. Thank you, Judge.
	17	THE COURT: I'm sorry, it's actually seven
	18	individuals. I can't even it's Mr. Mack, Ms. Onysko, Mr.
	19	Lewis, Ms. Crabtree, Ms. Freedman, Ms. Frioud and Ms.
12:20:43	20	Hribar, seven individuals.
	21	Next objection and I will say this: Even if
	22	the four-level increase doesn't apply pursuant to Section
	23	3B1.1, the offense level is a 48. So even if the court did
	24	not apply a four-level increase pursuant to Section 3B1.1,
12:21:31	25	it's still a level offense level 44, which is still
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greater than the highest offense level in the sentencing table, so I want to make that point clear.

Next objection deals with the two-level upward adjustment for obstruction of justice. Now, when this objection was originally lodged, there was a different calculation set forth by the probation department in the prior presentence report. When the report was updated on June 5, that same -- there was a different calculation employed and there was a separate calculation for the obstruction. So I'm not sure if their objection even stands today.

So I will ask Mr. -- you understand what I am saying? They're using a different formula when they revised the report.

MR. RAY: Judge, I understand what they did when they revised the report. I guess we would remain in our position that since he has been convicted of Counts 8 and 9, that no matter how they wanted to revise the reports, the two-level enhancement still should not apply since he has been convicted of Counts 8 and 9, which are the obstruction counts. Rather than count them as a group, they simply eliminated that and then included the two-level enhancement, and we would object to that being done that way.

THE COURT: Ms. Brennan?

MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, we have reviewed this Lori A. Callahan, RMR-CRR (330) 252-6022

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1	and certainly reviewed the change. The way probation has
2	done it in this report is consistent with 3C1.1 and
3	specifically its application note 8. So this the way
4	they have calculated it here is correct. They have added
12:23:41 5	the two levels on to the underlying offenses for which the
6	obstruction involved, and he's not getting hit with any
7	additional levels for the separate counts of conviction
8	under 8 and 9.
9	So under application note 8 in 3C1.1, this is
12:23:57 10	pretty standard, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: Mr. Ray?
12	MR. RAY: Nothing further, Judge. Thank you.
13	THE COURT: I believe that the calculation is
14	performed properly, applied properly pursuant to the
12:24:18 15	Guideline 3C1.1, as well as the government mentioned comment
16	8, so the court overrules that objection.
17	And I believe we've now addressed all the
18	objections that were set forth by the defendant.
19	MR. RAY: That is correct, Your Honor.
12:25:39 20	THE COURT: I just because I want to clarify
21	the record since we've spent so much time going over these
22	objections, in the objection dealing with 3B1.1(a), I made a
23	reference to a Seventh Circuit case, I didn't even cite the
24	name of the case, and as I look back at the 3B1.1(c), that
12:25:59 25	was dealing with the lowest level of enhancement and that's

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1 why it was only a need to have one other criminally culpable 2 person. 3 So I'm going to back off of my statement relative to the victims completely in this case and just rely upon 4 solely, solely, the seven individuals I previously 12:26:20 5 identified in the record so as to alleviate any potential 6 7 confusion or error. So it's just Mr. Mack, Ms. Onysko, 8 Mr. Lewis, Ms. Crabtree, Ms. Freedman, Ms. Frioud, 9 Ms. Hribar and that's it. All right? Taking the other piece off the table. 12:26:47 10 11 Anything further now? Any other objections, 12 corrections, deletions, amendments, whatsoever to the 13 presentence report as it now stands based upon the court's 14 rulings? 12:27:01 15 MS. BRENNAN: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 16 MR. RAY: No, Your Honor. Thank you. 17 THE COURT: All right. So next we will advise --18 or proceed to review the sentencing options beginning with 19 the advisory sentencing guideline calculation. 12:27:17 20 Now, once, again, there has been a complete 21 revision of the presentence report as of June 5 with a new 2.2 series of calculations and there are groupings involved in 23 these calculations and there are actually five groups. 24 Counts 1 and 2 are grouped together as group 1; Count 3, group 2; Count 4, group 3; Count 5 is grouped separately as 12:27:50 25

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	1	group 4. And finally, Counts 1, 6 and 7 are grouped
	2	together and designated as group 5. So we have five
	3	different groupings.
	4	The calculations that the court will use are
12:28:15	5	accurately now set forth in this version of the report. And
	6	I will ask counsel if you have had adequate time now to
	7	review the offense level computations as set forth in the
	8	presentence report filed on June 5, 2014 to understand the
	9	calculations that the court will employ in this case?
12:28:42	10	MS. BRENNAN: We have, Your Honor. Thank you.
1	11	MR. WHITNEY: We have, too, Judge.
1	12	THE COURT: Okay.
1	13	MR. WHITNEY: Other than our objections we already
1	14	made to the other
12:28:52	15	THE COURT: Right. To the enhancements.
1	16	MR. WHITNEY: Correct.
1	17	THE COURT: The court has made its ruling, and so
1	18	based upon the court's ruling now, this is, in fact, the
1	19	formula the court will be using to arrive at the offense
12:29:11 2	20	level in this case.
2	21	So the court is simply because it's so complex
2	22	and because they're written out here in paragraphs 56
2	23	through 96 of the report, the court is simply going to adopt
2	24	the calculations as contained in the presentence report and
12:29:35 2	25	ask counsel if you have any questions as to how the combined

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adjusted offense level of 48 was reached and then because obviously the offense level can't be higher than 43, it is then capped off at 43.

Any objection or -- let me say, is there any misunderstanding as to how this calculation works or any question as to how the question works and what the court is adopting as its own calculation of the offense level in this case?

MS. BRENNAN: The government has no questions and completely understands the calculation.

MR. WHITNEY: Likewise, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So next I would just like to note for the record that Mr. Mack has previously been convicted of the following felonies as referenced in the report: Drug trafficking, I am hoping that it remains the same paragraph number, 110. Let me see. It did not, of course.

So it's drug trafficking, which is now paragraph 111 in the report. Also another drug trafficking count reflected in 114; trafficking in cocaine reflected at 116; conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute cocaine reflected in paragraph 119. Since Mr. Mack was 18 years or older at the time the instant offenses were committed and the instant offenses involved controlled substances and crimes of violence, Mr. Mack qualifies as a career offender

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within the meaning of Guideline 4B1.1, which would typically mean in most cases that his offense level would be higher except in this case, it's not the case. So even he qualifies as a career offender, his offense level is higher just based upon application of other guidelines in this case. So I just want to make it clear that he does qualify as a career offender, but it has no impact on his offense level in this case.

Any questions about that?

MS. BRENNAN: No, Your Honor.

MR. WHITNEY: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: So next, Mr. Mack's criminal history computation. It's discussed at paragraphs 98 through 126 of the report. His criminal conviction produce a criminal history score of 15. Because Mr. Mack committed the instant offense while under a criminal justice sentence in his 2005 case from this district, two points are added, making the total criminal history score 17, which corresponds to a criminal history category of VI. The advisory guideline sentence of an offense level 43 and a criminal history category of VI is life.

I will note that the maximum statutory sentence for Count 1 is 60 months. The maximum statutory sentence for each of Counts 2 through 5 is life and the maximum statutory sentence for each of Counts 6 through 9 is 240

1 months. 2 So with that, is there any objection to the court's calculation of the advisory sentencing quideline in 3 this case, which, again, is life? 4 MS. BRENNAN: No, Your Honor. 12:34:01 5 MR. WHITNEY: Again, without waiving the 6 7 objections we had which led to the court's rulings here, we 8 would agree. 9 THE COURT: Okay. As I said before, even if the court did not apply the four-level -- the four levels for 12:34:14 10 11 the organizer as a role in the offense, it would still be 12 life. Now, if the court didn't apply either of those two 13 that you're objecting to, it's four and the two-level 14 enhancement for obstruction then, of course, that would make 12:34:40 15 it 360 to life and let me just say at this point, I've 16 already overruled those objections. The one makes no 17 difference, and it's only if both objections would have been 18 sustained that it would have made a difference. 19 So with that, any questions regarding those 12:34:59 20 issues? 21 Now, the remainder of the sentencing options are 2.2

Now, the remainder of the sentencing options are once again set forth in detail in the report, and the court is simply going to adopt the remainder of the report noting that there is a special assessment of \$900, which is mandatory, but all the other sentencing options are set

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1 forth in the report. I've already indicated the maximum 2 statutory sentence for each of the counts. There are also 3 minimums involving Counts 2 through 5 of 15 years. And with that, any objection to the court's 4 analysis of sentencing options as recited and adopted? 12:35:40 5 MS. BRENNAN: No, Your Honor. 6 7 MR. WHITNEY: No, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. So now we get to the point 8 9 where I get to hear the allocution, parties' arguments, and I will ask Ms. Brennan if there's anything you wish to say 12:35:57 10 11 on behalf of the government relative to Mr. Mack's sentence 12 in this case as well as in the 2005 case? 13 MS. BRENNAN: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 14 In fact, my arguments, I would ask the court to 12:36:13 15 apply them to both, the supervised release violation and the 16 court's sentence with respect to what it heard during the 17 trial of this matter. 18 Because what we know now is that Jeremy Mack is a 19 predator. He looks at a young girl or a drug addict or even 12:36:29 20 his own children as opportunities. They're not people. 21 They're not children who need a father. They're 2.2 opportunities and they're dollar signs to him. He sees a 23 young girl who's drug addicted and to him that is a gold 24 mine. That is his ultimate opportunity to exploit, demean, 12:36:48 25 and abuse these girls.

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He was released from the Bureau of Prisons on November 16, 2012. And what did he do after serving 100 months of federal time? He immediately re-offends, Your Honor. He gets that gift from his brother-in-law of cocaine and he immediately starts selling. Except this time he decided to go bigger. Drug trafficking apparently wasn't enough for him. So he decided he was also going to start selling girls, but he used his drug trafficking to prey on the most vulnerable that he encountered. He preyed on these girls, Your Honor.

We have photographs, the court saw them at trial, Victim Number 1, Victim Number 2, Number 3 and Number 4.

What did these girls have to endure when they got naively hooked up with him? First, he fronts them dope. He pretends that he's kind to them and he's going to give it to them for free. And then he waits and he watches while they get hooked. Their habit increases. Their need increases.

Three of these victims are heroin addicts, which the court now knows is the worst kind of addict to be, because it isn't a simple withdrawal process. It is the most painful and excruciating withdrawal process. I think Katie Frioud said best, "When you are withdrawing, it feels like your insides are on fire, but you're covered with goose bumps because you have the chills. You can feel every one of those goose bumps and they hurt." The nausea, the

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shaking, the vomiting, the diarrhea. He knew what it would do to a heroin addict to get them fully hooked on free, I put it in quotes, free drugs, and how desperate they would be to maintain that habit. And then he drops on them that they had a debt.

Sometimes the debt was excruciatingly high, and he told them that they had one way to pay off that debt to him. He wasn't telling them to go get a job at McDonald's, 7-Eleven. He wasn't encouraging lawful employment. No, he encouraged the most exploitive form of income that he could. He told them they had to go on Backpage.com and engage in commercial sex acts. Go to random hotels and have sex with random men as a way that they would pay off their debt to him.

And then he put a price on each one of their heads. If it was half an hour, it was \$120. If it was one hour, it was more. If it was something unusual, he set the price. They weren't doing this on their own. He had complete control over them.

He took all of the money that they received after these acts, immediately. They came in the door, they had to hand it over to him. He limited who they could talk to, when they could leave the house. Victim Number 1, she wasn't allowed to just leave that house. He made everybody leave in a supervised way because he needed to hold on to

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his money-making enterprise. He monitored phone calls. He set the rules on how they had to appear, how they had to act, how they had to behave. He kept them under his control and the way he did it -- actually, there was no limit to what he was willing to do to make sure that these girls all feared him and that he had complete control over every aspect of their lives.

He withheld drugs from them when they were not going on appointments, when they were not making enough money for him. He withheld heroin from desperate heroin addicts. He choked. He strangled. He hit. He would say to these girls, "I'm not afraid to kill a bitch. Not afraid to kill a bitch, chop her in pieces and throw her in the river."

the guns to intimidate, threaten. Victim Number 2 described a night where he went running out of the house with his firearm drawn. He very cleverly kept them buried outside or wherever he had them outside the house because he knew his probation officer was coming and he didn't want his probation officer to find the guns because he knew full well that would be yet another federal offense for him.

He had a taser; he had a knife; he had a bullet proof vest. When he thought money came up missing, he did cavity searches. Even he admitted it on the phone and it

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was an exhibit at trial. What he did he say to his sister?

I think his words were, "Yeah, you know, I searched those
motherfuckers when I thought that there was money coming up
missing." I mean, he just demeaned and abused. There was
terror in that house.

With Victim Number 1, she tried to leave the house to go to her mom. She tried to leave. She didn't have his permission. What did he do? He punched her in the face and split her lip.

Victim Number 4, what do we know, because the court heard from Ashley? He choked her out, choked her.

He was not afraid to be violent. He was not afraid to threaten to be violent. He was not afraid to put pressure, which is a word certainly used by Victim Number 4. He was not afraid to coerce and intimidate to get what he wanted, make sure his bottom line was constantly improving.

Some of his own witnesses came in here and corroborated even what the victims were saying. Aubry Dillinger, Victim Number 4 made it very clear to the defendant she did not want to go on Backpage.com. He made her go. Monica Freedman talked about driving Victim Number 4 back to his house after an appointment while she cried because she did not want to go back to him. They all feared him.

Victim Number 3 feared him so much so when she Lori A. Callahan, RMR-CRR (330) 252-6022

finally had enough at that Camelot Motel, what did she do?

She desperately hopped into the car of somebody else's John and fled away. She ran away. A few short days later, this defendant was arrested.

We don't know what would have happened to her if he had been on the streets for any amount of time longer, but we knew what she feared would happen was he would come and find her, which is why she fled the Camelot Motel.

We can't -- I don't even think I could ever properly explain in any way the amount of damage that he has done, and let's put a timeframe on it. We're talking

November 16, 2012 when he's out, and April 9, 2013. That is a really short window of time to do this much damage and be involved in this much criminal activity, but he did it. He set out to do it, because there wasn't a day that went by after he was released that he wasn't exploiting someone in some fashion or he wasn't engaged in criminal activity.

When he got out, he decided to go big evidently.

But the damage to these victims, Your Honor, the increased drug dependence, the court got to see and hear from Victim Number 2. She described herself as having social anxiety. She described the very first night she went to the defendant's house, how she is somebody who is socially awkward. And that is the prime target for a predator like Jeremy Mack because he saw her. He saw her

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shyness; he saw her awkwardness. He saw her interest in cocaine and he pounced, and then he worked her and then he sent her out to work for him. She was 16, and he knew it. She was the same age as one of his sons and younger than one of his other sons.

Victim Number 1, as this court knows since the verdicts in this case, the FBI had actually had to investigate threats being made on-line against her by some of his accomplices and some of his trial witnesses.

Victim Number 1, the court got to hear from, as well, she has certainly come a long way, but the emotional damage, the emotional scarring what she had to endure from him, she still carries that around. She is still sober; in fact, yesterday, I believe roughly yesterday, we've hit nine months. So if she hasn't received it, she will be getting another token.

And Victim Number 4, that impact statement is hard to read, and it is consistent with what she has said to the government and it is consistent with what she has said to defense counsel. When she wrote that victim impact statement, a great deal of time had passed from the trial. And she was alone by herself with a computer, and she got to pour her heart out to this court in this victim impact statement.

And what she describe? She described essentially Lori A. Callahan, RMR-CRR (330) 252-6022

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what the court had heard from these other victims, but even more, she described not being able to do anything without his permission, not being allowed to even have her own personal belongings anymore, how he demanded that even after she do all these appointments, that he come home and have sex with her and how he ripped her and didn't care that she was bleeding or hurt, but made her go out and engage in additional sex acts so that he could make money.

He played on her emotion and vulnerability.

There's no doubt about it. She was vulnerable. She was exploited. He kept promising her he wanted to get her an apartment.

Your Honor, we have over 300 phone calls that we listened to, his jail calls, that apartment was a key fact for him for two reasons; he kept identifying her as his number one defense witness, the one that was going to get him off, because he was counting on her saying whatever he wanted her to say; and two, because he wanted her to keep working to make money for him.

But it's why, Your Honor, Carolyn Kucharski's decision to get the defendant on the phone, on one phone and then to use her personal cell phone to call Victim 4 and to mesh those calls so they could hear from one another is such an important moment in this case. Here was a victim who finally thought she got free. When she tried to flee that

house, and, Your Honor, she did. She references being scared and trying to escape in her interview with the defense.

She told us on one occasion, she packed all of her belongings into a black garbage bag and pretended to be taking out the garbage to try to leave that house. Did she come back? Absolutely she came back. There's no doubt. She had no money. She had an intense heroin habit. And he always promised her that things would change and he would take care of her and he never did. Because as soon as she walked in that door, he would make her cry and he would put her back up on Backpage.

The timing of things is pretty interesting, but that call, Your Honor, what that said to her was she had finally gotten free, and yet he was still able to get to her, even though there's a no contact order. There's now an attorney who's going to make sure that he can still get to her.

That is just essentially the nature and circumstances of the drug trafficking and the sex trafficking. What we also know is that he obstructed, tampering with witnesses and obstructing, telling people not to talk to the FBI, trying to make sure Ashley Onysko doesn't flip on him, make sure she has money, make sure you reach out to her, make sure she doesn't flip. He's afraid

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of what they're going to say. Why else would you tell Victim Number 4 not to talk to the FBI unless you know she's going to incriminate you?

With respect to his son, Toby Lewis, when he was released in November of 2012, Toby was still 17 years old. We know from Aubry Dillinger that in December of 2012, when they're say staying at the hotel, before they moved into Tattersal, that he and his son are selling guns, his minor son. And then he uses Toby Lewis to help him dispense the drugs and sell the drugs and make sure that, you know, when he allowed it, when these girls were actually able to get a shot of heroin, and help with getting the girls back and forth from appointments.

He was proud that Toby was involved in this business, and then when he hears his son is going before the grand jury, what does he do, the proud parent that he is?

He tells his son to lie to the grand jury. He tells his son to incriminate himself, at now the ripe old age of 18, possibly look at his own federal time to try and save Dad.

Toby Lewis could have been indicted here. He wasn't. He has this as an example, though. The exploitation of people did not end with the victims identified in this indictment, didn't end with his own children. It included also all of the other people he sold drugs to.

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The court got to see some people he brought in here. Every one of them knew him because he was a dealer. Not one of them had a lawful relationship with him. And if you just compare their ages even, he's a then 38-year-old man, now 39. These kids, we're talking 20, 21. These are the people he decides to surround himself with. Why? Because he can exploit them, because he can prey on their vulnerability and try to get rich off of them.

He is the very definition of a career offender, Your Honor. You just have to look at paragraphs 99 to 119. That is a pretty long criminal history. Every time he gets out, he re-offends. There has not yet been a single term of incarceration or a single conviction that has deterred him. In fact, his conduct is steadily escalating as we go. He cannot and will not be deterred. He cannot and will not be rehabilitated.

Your Honor, I would like to play for this court three phone calls, and they're important for this reason. They show that he cannot and will not be deterred, because even after being arrested by the Elyria Police Department and the drug task force out there in April -- we just pulled here for the court two calls where he's talking about continuing his operation while he's in jail. And then I will play for the court a later one, July 13. After he's been federally indicted for these offenses, he still talking

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	1	about how he's going to run his businesses from the inside.
	2	Your Honor, I have marked here for the court, it's
	3	Government's Exhibit 1, it's marked sentencing, a copy has
	4	been provided to defense counsel. I also provided defense
12:53:23	5	counsel last week with a list of the excerpts I'm going to
	6	play. I'm not going to play the full calls. Like I said,
	7	I'm not each call is approximately 15 minutes. I'm not
	8	going to play the full portion.
	9	The first call is an April 18 call between the
12:53:40	10	defendant and his son, Toby Lewis. You'll hear that there's
	11	conversation about the apartment, as well as additional
	12	conversation, and if the court would allow me to sit to do
	13	this.
	14	THE COURT: You may.
12:53:51	15	MS. BRENNAN: Thank you.
	16	Your Honor, just for the record, that's time
	17	stamped 158 to 237.
	18	THE COURT: Thank you. I am moving now to five
	19	minutes and 55 seconds.
12:56:58	20	(Phone call played.)
	21	MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, that call ended or that
	22	excerpt ended at 7 minutes and 30 seconds.
	23	It's important to note that during that mesh call
	24	that Ms. Kucharski orchestrated or participated in, that one
12:57:10	25	of the things the defendant said to Victim Number 4 was that

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1 he was still interested in getting her that apartment. 2 Forgive me, Your Honor. This call, the next call 3 is going to be April 23, 2013 at 10:17 p.m. Your Honor, Jesus is the caller, because that is 4 an inmate that the defendant was with at CCA. He used that 12:57:44 5 individual's pin number to make that call. We will hear the 6 7 defendant's voice on here. He's identified -- I would say 8 that the court has already with respect to briefing seen a 9 letter written to who he identified as Toby Clifton when he was trying to avoid the no contact order and the return name 12:58:03 10 11 on that, because he didn't want to put his own return name 12 on Jesus again. 13 (Phone call played.) 14 MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, I think the court might 12:58:46 15 recall from Government's Exhibit 30, the Backpage ads, 16 Luscious is the name that Ashley Onysko used, or Luscious 17 Love, but this is Ashley Onysko. 18 (Phone call played.) 19 MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, that is the beginning of 12:59:45 20 that call up through 1 minute and 26 seconds. 21 I will now fast forward to 8 minutes and 26 2.2 seconds. 23 (Phone call played.) 24 MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, that time stamp ending 13:03:05 25 on that one is 11 minutes and 26 seconds. I just -- for the Lori A. Callahan, RMR-CRR (330) 252-6022

	1	record, in case it couldn't be heard, he was saying that
	2	"Wait until Toby gets that ho up underneath his wings."
	3	Now I'm going to play the last of the calls that
	4	we've selected out of the 300 or so that we have. This is a
13:03:25	5	call that's made while he's under federal indictment to his
	6	brother Johnny. I'm going to go and fast forward to 7
	7	minutes and 50 seconds.
	8	(Tape played.)
	9	MS. BRENNAN: Your Honor, I stopped that call at
13:06:18	10	10 minutes and 15 seconds.
	11	THE COURT: Was that started at the beginning?
	12	MS. BRENNAN: I'm sorry, no, it was not, Your
	13	Honor. It started at 7 minutes and 50 seconds. I played a
	14	little portion of the beginning so you can hear the
13:06:28	15	defendant identify himself, and I am sorry, it sounds like
	16	my computer is about to take off, a very strange whirring.
	17	THE COURT: What was the date of that?
	18	MS. BRENNAN: That one was July 13, 2013,
	19	approximately 2:25 p.m.
13:06:45	20	THE COURT: If you could start with the first
	21	call, which I believe you said was April 18?
	22	MS. BRENNAN: Yes, Your Honor.
	23	THE COURT: And you played two excerpts from that
	24	call?
13:06:57	25	MS. BRENNAN: I did, Your Honor. That was a phone
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	1	call with the defendant and Toby Lewis, the portions I
	2	played were the conversation between him and his son, Toby
	3	Lewis, April 18, 2013, at approximately 11:33 p.m.
	4	Would you like me to identify the time stamp
13:07:14	5	again, Your Honor?
	6	THE COURT: 1:58 to 2:37?
	7	MS. BRENNAN: Yes.
	8	THE COURT: And the second excerpt was 5:55 to
	9	7:30?
13:07:24	10	MS. BRENNAN: And the next phone call, Your Honor,
	11	was
	12	THE COURT: April 23?
	13	MS. BRENNAN: Yes. Did you want me to go through
	14	them all?
13:07:31	15	THE COURT: Yes, please.
	16	MS. BRENNAN: April 23, approximately 10:17 p.m.,
	17	between the defendant and Ashley Onysko, who identified
	18	herself by her nickname, Luscious. That was at the
	19	beginning of the call up through 1 minute and 26 seconds,
13:07:45	20	and it began the next excerpt because there were only two.
	21	The next one was 8:26 to 11:30.
	22	And just, again, for the record, the final one was
	23	July 13, 2013, approximately 2:25 p.m. between the
	24	defendant, and we believe the person speaking was his other
13:08:05	25	brother, Johnny. He's got more than one. That one we
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played the very beginning so the court could hear him identify as the caller, but the excerpt was 7 minutes and 50 seconds to 10 minutes and 12 seconds.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MS. BRENNAN: And what those calls show the court is that he's never going to stop. A hundred months didn't stop him, not even for a day or two once he was released and being incarcerated on these charges, he's still not interested in ceasing any of his criminal conduct. He scored a 48. Just take the Count 2 for -- I'm sorry, Count 3 for Victim Number 2 alone, that was a 44. He quite literally has taken himself off the charts.

That 48 accurately reflects each and every crime he committed in this case, the 48 does. The guidelines don't go that high, but the 48 accurately accounts for every single one of his crimes. The speed with which he did it because he certainly didn't waste any time, the amount of criminal activity in just a four-month window of time, and the fact that he is willing to do this even while he's incarcerated and the only thing that seems to be causing him a little bit of delay in the plan is that he has to first get past his criminal trial.

The guidelines end at 43, so that's where he is, Your Honor. He has earned that spot at a 43, Criminal History Category VI. There is no range there, Your Honor.

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It is life. And he has earned that time. That is the term that will adequately reflect the depravity that he showed in that very short period of time, the violence, his criminal history, the damage he has done to the victims. It's also the only thing that will adequately protect society, because here's what we know both by looking at the PSR, seeing his conduct here, the supervised release violations so quickly following his release from the BOP, the indictment time period, and the phone calls we just played, when he is released, he will re-offend. This is what the life-style he has chosen. He proudly considers himself a criminal.

A life term will hold him accountable for all that he has done, all that he has allowed himself to be, and it's blatant disregard he has shown for any criminal law or even just the simple fact of pretrial detention, it is not greater than necessary, Your Honor, not in this case, not for this defendant.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Brennan.

All right. Mr. Whitney, we have been going now for over two hours. I will ask you if you need a break before you proceed or if you would like to proceed.

MR. WHITNEY: I don't need a break. I don't know if anybody else does.

THE COURT: Very well. I will permit you to address the court relative to your client's sentence in this

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MR. WHITNEY: Thank you, Judge.

Judge, I, too, would indicate that my remarks would attach both to the supervised release violation and to the substantive counts he was convicted of.

The government seems to make a lot out of the fact that he got out of jail and got out of prison and went right back to criminal activity. That's true. And it's because that's all he knew was criminal activity.

If you look at his background, Your Honor, I think it is relevant. I mean, the law makes it relevant and I know you make it relevant, that his whole family has been in prison. His brothers, his sons are all headed that way, his parents. He was raised in such a -- with a dynamic of criminal activity that that's all he knew when he got out of the penitentiary. He bounced around from group home from group home as a child. I think he spent seven or eight years away from his home before he was of age. He's got, as you can see, a criminal history as a juvenile.

And maybe it's just as I get older, I start thinking there, but for the grace of God why? I say to myself in these cases all the time, why is it that Larry Whitney doesn't go get some heroin? I have the ups and downs more than most people do, I would say in my week. I mean, I've had some real down days. And why is it that

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Larry Whitney doesn't go get some heroin like we've seen here in these 45 hours of trial?

Is it because I was -- not because I'm not depressed, because I was raised by loving people, people that loved me, and people that wanted to see that I knew what education was, and that I knew what was right and what was wrong and how to earn a living and how to not earn a living. That's why I don't do that and why other people do that.

And I think that's so important, and I would ask the court to consider the fact the way he was raised. He was raised by people that said the way to earn money is to pimp or to sell drugs or to steal rather than "Go get educated, Larry. Go get an education. Take your brothers with you and get educated. If you do something wrong, you're going to get it from me. Rather than great job," that kind of thing.

And maybe it's just -- I guess the older I get the more I see this, and I just wonder and I think that's the formula. And I think that is a formula that we don't see in this family dynamic that he was raised in. So why did he do that? He did it because that's all he knew.

Now, punish him, I think, for what he did. I think he would be satisfied if he were to be punished for what he did. If we look at these victims that come into

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this case, none of these victims -- it's as if the government says that he created this addiction for these people, that he created this atmosphere.

They came to him, Judge, and brought with them their addiction. They brought with them all these problems. He didn't create these problems.

Victim Number 1 said she was 14 or 15 years old she had been addicted to drugs. I think at the time of the trial, as she's almost nine months, she was five months clean and sober. That's really the first time that has occurred, that is done, that happened to her. She also said that she had a debt, knew about the debt that she had to him and stayed and came back and knew what she was getting into.

She was there five weeks, five or six weeks, however you count it. Let's say it's six weeks. Six weeks of this woman's life she was with him. Is it fair now to blame, to bring on his shoulders all of the misery that this addiction has created for her and her family to rest it on his shoulders because she was with him for five or six weeks, however long it was, when she brought the addiction to him? I just don't think that's fair.

Victim Number 2, she was there about three or four weeks. She told me in my cross-examination, "If you can think of the drug, I used it since I was 13." She brought that with her to him. She found him buying drugs.

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Number 3, this started at least a year and a half before the drug addiction before she met the defendant.

That she made many attempts to get clean. She met him trying to buy drugs. She bought drugs from him. And she, again, agreed to the terms of this agreement that they had among each other. "I was eager to do it so that I could get drugs." That's what she told me. "I wanted drugs and I didn't care what I was doing to get the drugs. I left, sure." She ran away from him, but he never chased her down.

with him after she left about something. So I think when you look realistically at what occurred here, a realistic look at the facts and circumstances and evidence of this case, I think you will find that these people, all four of these people named in the indictment — the fourth one I will talk about in a moment. She was there the longest. She was there about three and a half months of her life and had a drug habit, a serious drug habit for almost — since she was like 16, some four years — four years before she even met Jeremy Mack. Again, she met him buying drugs, going to buy drugs to support a habit.

So to say then that he is to shoulder the burden, shoulder the evil that this heroin creates in a family, in a community for his five weeks with Number 1, three weeks with Number 2, ten days or two weeks with Number 3 and three and

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a half months with Number 4 is just not fair.

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He talks -- and it's true, he talks about this escort service that you heard on the audio here a few moments ago. He thought that was a legitimate -- he's not talking about being a pimp. He's talking about an escort service. He's talking about a legitimate business that he thought, and I think the computer dumps that they had indicate that he looked -- the computers were used to generate research about this kind of a business. And he thought that he could run a legitimate escort business.

And these talks, and most of the conversation you heard here on the -- was before he was even federally indicted. This was conversation that he had before the federal indictment came down.

I think the true story here is that during the time that these girls were with him, he provided drugs for them. They stayed there. They used the drugs, that he -- and will take -- we will take Victim Number 4 and talk about her for just a couple of minutes.

It's not fair to characterize, I don't think we both heard -- the government heard an interview that I conducted of her on December 11 of 2013. That was taped. The government heard that a couple hours ago.

It's not fair to characterize, I don't think, that interview as being consistent with the information that the

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government had. It's just not fair to say that. When she tells me that "He never forced me to do this, that it was my choice. That if I were to ask you if he forced you to do this, what would you say? No, that was my choice. Did he hold drugs over your head? No. Could you come and go? Yes. Did he -- was he supportive of you in contact with your family? Yes."

It's not -- I'm not getting at -- I'm not trying to get at here and invade the province of this jury in determining that he was guilty of that conduct with Number 4. What I am trying to tell the court is that how can you put any credence in this, in this victim impact statement from a witness who I think at the same time she's talking with me, telling me she's not forced, she's talking with the government, saying she is forced. You can say whatever you want about the distance from the time and so forth, and I don't know -- we don't know what's changed in her life in the last couple of weeks before she filed this victim impact statement.

But I think it's substantial for the court to look at -- I just don't think you can put any credence in what she says. I think she told me what I wanted to hear and she told the government what they wanted to hear. Now I think she's telling the court what she thinks you want to hear.

And I don't know -- this trial table shares

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probably over 100 years of trial experience, and none of us put her on for whatever reason that was. I know the reason I didn't put her on. One of the reasons was because I didn't know what she was going to say. I didn't have faith on what she told me or what she told the government.

So how can we now put her up to you saying,

"Judge, you should take this into account in determining

this sentence," and I don't think we can do that. I think

if we do do that, I think we arrive at perhaps a sentence

that is skewed for some reason based upon I think what the

true facts of this case are.

So I guess what we're asking the court, and I am just here to make one point, and I am going on a limb to do this, but I think these kinds of cases I think require lawyers to go out on a limb. I am just asking the court to look at what is fair and just in the whole picture here, not just in this couple of months, a couple, three and a half months, longest time anybody has been with him, to look at what they brought to the equation, they meaning Victims 1, 2, 3 and 4. Look at what they brought to this group.

And look at I think -- I don't think the picture painted by the government is supported by the evidence in at least some ways. I don't remember the threats and I don't remember the repeated cavity searches that they're talking about here. I don't remember that being offered in evidence

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here. I remember there may be a discussion about one time. That doesn't mean it happened 50 times. I remember evidence of people coming and going. I remember evidence of not having the course of nature contact over these people that the government contends to -- the government indicates is evidenced here.

So what we're asking the court to do is sentence him for what he did. Sentence him for what we think the total picture, all of the evidence in context indicates, and to consider not only that, but to consider as this court is required to do, consider the history and background of this defendant, consider the upbringing that he had, things that aren't his fault. I mean, he didn't create that atmosphere in his home. It was created for him. And I think we all are creatures of what we learn in the first few years of our lives and I think we all — those of us that do this kind of business, I think, appreciate that more than other people.

And there's no question that heroin and drug addiction and prostitution are horrible things in our society. But does he deserve to be -- to stand as the poster child for all of this and all of the injury that the families of these four people have undergone for what he did and for the contact he had with these people for this limited amount of time?

Thank you.

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of sentencing, I give the attorneys two opportunities. So I will ask the government if there's anything further you would like to add to your argument, statement to the court relative to sentence and, Mr. Whitney, then I will give you an opportunity, another opportunity, and then I will hear from Mr. Mack himself, should Mr. Mack wish to address the court.

MS. BRENNAN: No, Your Honor. Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. SKUTNIK: Thank you, Your Honor. Your Honor, just briefly. I want to point out that the government's position in this case which I think was articulated very well by Ms. Brennan is the fact that what makes Mr. Mack so incredibly dangerous is his ability to, one, pick people that he can exploit, and more importantly, two, his ability to control other individuals.

And so respectfully to Mr. Whitney, the government doesn't assert that in this case Mr. Mack got any of these individuals addicted to heroin; in fact, the evidence is quite to the contrary. For example, just by way of reminder, Victim Number 1 spoke of the fact that she was in a horrible car accident, was over-prescribed pain medication by a physician, became addicted to said pain medication, and then ultimately that developed into a heroin addiction when

she could no longer afford the Oxycotton that had been prescribed by a licensed medical professional. So we're not saying that by no means.

But certainly when they walk through that door to buy drugs, there's nobody in this room who's better able to assess the vulnerabilities of people than Mr. Mack himself. Even with all of our trial experience as we sit here at this table and the court's experience, there's nobody better at picking out the weak, the weak link, or the weakest duck, and then using a pattern of manipulation that is far more compelling and far more effective in the end than any sort of actual physical violence, although, there was physical violence and physical threats, and so that's what we're saying about the dangerousness of Mr. Mack, his ability to control. If there was one word to sum up this case, it would be the word "control," and that's what he was able to do.

And if you ask an individual, if you ask any one of these victims today to describe what is the legal definition in federal court of force, nobody would be able to give the definition that was so well put forth in front of the jury and explained to them, because they have their own conception of what force means.

So we have to look to what the defendant did in order to control them, to coerce them, the manner in which

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legally they were forced and placed in a position where they had no other choice but to do the terrible things that they had to do in those hotel rooms hour after hour after hour, sometimes as many as 13 to 14 times a day so that they could beg for that shot or that point of heroin.

And that segues, Your Honor, into Victim Number 4. Because of all of the individuals involved in this case, I suspect there was nobody sicker than Victim Number 4, and the relationship between Mr. Mack and Victim Number 4 was that of almost a domestic violence victim, that type of cycle. And you could see it in the testimony of the individuals as they described that relationship from as early as they met in that hotel room situation up and through all of the time that was accounted for at Tattersal. And that push/pull and how he worked her more than any other person in that household.

Your Honor, Mr. Whitney speaks of issues regarding her credibility. And absolutely, absolutely, she has given conflicting statements as it related to the activity that occurred in that home, and isn't sure and doesn't characterize to Mr. Whitney that he forced her to do certain things. But what we do know is that she said she was pressured by the defendant to do certain things. What we do know is that she didn't get heroin unless she did certain things.

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What we do know is that she said to Mr. Whitney and to the government that he would forcibly have sex with her to the point that he physically damaged her and created or caused her vagina to bleed and then would force her to go on appointments with clients because he wanted the money that she would make.

What we do know is that in an interview with the government, on June 27, 2013, she outlined and explained the lifestyle and the activity of the defendant that is consistent with the victim impact statement that she gave to this court. What we do know is in the interview with Mr. Whitney, she indicated a number of occasions where violence took place in that household. She indicated a number of occasions when she attempted to leave that household. She indicated that the defendant strangled her, threatened to cut her up. These are all things that are consistent with the environment in the Tattersal house that was described in the trial testimony which the court should rely upon.

So, Your Honor, whether or not the court places any weight, some weight or significant weight to Victim

Number 4's statement, the fact of the matter is, she is able to put into words today, and I don't know if she's clean or sober today, I really don't, because it varies from day to day. She's has a horrific addiction to heroin and has not

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found recovery yet, but what we know is that she was able to really well articulate in that statement just what life was like in that household, just the amount of level of control the defendant had on anybody who walked into that house.

Think about it, Your Honor. Think about those kids that he insisted be called to the stand in his defense, how he managed to marshal them to come here to try to defend what was going on in the house and to give the script that everybody was happy and everything was great in that house, when we know all evidence really to the contrary and under pretty heavy cross-examination, evidence to the contrary.

There's few people -- I mean, think about the situation respectfully that occurred that caused the removal of prior counsel. Think about the amount of manipulation and control that occurred while this case was pending by Mr. Mack, in order to be able to circumvent, in order to be able to ultimately have what he wanted, which was contact with that one woman that he thought he had the most control over. It's not just heroin addicts that he had the ability to control or affect. He's a quite powerful man when it comes to finding people's weaknesses and manipulating them.

And so to come back to the original statements made by my cocounsel so eloquently in her first remarks, that's what makes him so dangerous. And respectfully, if that is all he knows, then that means it's all he will ever

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know and he will never change. But to blame him -- or to blame the family for what he's become, frankly, he's one of the eldest in the line of siblings. I think it's better to show that they followed in his footsteps just as he attempted to mentor his own children to engage in criminal activity. How he has not only claimed that he, you know, became this person, this monster because of his childhood, but he tried to pass that on to his own very children.

And if you close with a visual, think about the pictures that were admitted during the course of this trial, with his sons, sitting in that house on Tattersal, surrounded by heroin addicts that had to go around in their underwear, in essence, right, high, vomiting, sick, stoned and there they are with all the money spread out in front of them, the proceeds of the illegal activity of their father, their mentor. He's a one-man crime wave that he wants to continue. He wants to continue to affect others to create further ripple effects of what he's capable of.

So, yeah, he's not the guy that walks up to somebody with a gun. He's not the person that pulled the trigger. He did worse. He brought all forms of control to bear, to harm these people.

And the last visual I will leave with you, Your Honor, is that picture of Victim Number 1. There were lots of pictures that came in in this case. Remember what she

	1	looked like when she first went to Tattersal? She's a
	2	beautiful young lady, not much different than what she
	3	appeared how she appeared in this courtroom. Then think
	4	about that picture of her on the bed five to six weeks
13:36:41	5	later. There are people starving in Africa that looked
	6	better than she looked. She was so emaciated. That's the
	7	amount of damage that he was able to do in five to six
	8	weeks. Multiply that by all these girls, Your Honor. Thank
	9	you.
13:37:03	10	THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Skutnik.
-	11	Mr. Whitney or Mr. Ray?
	12	MR. WHITNEY: Nothing further, Your Honor.
	13	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Mack, I will offer you
	14	an opportunity to speak, but before I do, again, now, we've
13:37:19	15	gone for an excess of two and a half hours, and if you need
-	16	to take a break before you address the court, if you would
-	17	like to address the court, you may request a break.
-	18	THE DEFENDANT: I have nothing to say, Your Honor.
-	19	THE COURT: You have nothing to say. Let me
13:37:33	20	indicate to you that this is your sentencing hearing, and
,	21	you are permitted to address the court in mitigation of your
,	22	sentence in this case, and if you wish to address the court,
,	23	this is your opportunity to do so. I want to make sure you
2	24	know you have this opportunity.
13:37:48 2	25	THE DEFENDANT: Yeah, I understand.
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1 THE COURT: Okay. And you do not wish to address 2 the court? 3 THE DEFENDANT: I do not. THE COURT: Okay. First of all, the court wishes 4 to indicate that as always in sentencing, pursuant to Title 13:38:55 5 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a), the court is 6 7 required to impose a sentence sufficient, but not greater 8 than necessary, to comply with the purposes of sentencing 9 set forth in the sentencing statute. 13:39:19 10 In determining a sentence, the court is required 11 to consider the applicable factors enumerated in Section 12 3553(a), which the court finds to be as follows: 13 First of all, with respect to the nature and 14 circumstances of the offenses, there was a trial in this 13:39:56 15 case, and so based upon the testimony itself, the court is 16 obviously well aware of what the nature and circumstances of 17 the offenses were. I will just very briefly summarize them 18 for purposes of the court's analysis. 19 From on or about December 12 -- I'm sorry, on or 13:40:34 20 about December 2012 and continuing to on or about April 9, 21 2013, in the Northern District of Ohio, Mr. Mack, his 2.2 codefendant, Ashley Onysko, and others, did knowingly and 23 voluntarily conspire, combine, confederate and agree with 24 each other to knowingly recruit and entice, harbor, 13:41:05 25 transport, provide, obtain and maintain by many means, in or

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affecting interstate commerce, persons, knowing and in reckless disregard of the fact that means of force, threats of force, fraud, coercion and any combination of such means would be used to cause persons to engage in a criminal sex act, and to knowingly recruit, entice, harbor, transport, provide, obtain and maintain by any means, in or affecting interstate and foreign commerce, a person, knowing and in reckless disregard of the fact that the person had not attained the age of 18 years and the person would be caused to engage in a commercial sex act, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section, 1591(a)(1), (b)(1) and (b)(2) and knowingly and intentionally distributed, dispensed and possessed with intent to distribute and dispense a mixture and substance containing a detectable amount of heroin, a Schedule I controlled substance and a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine, a Schedule II controlled substance.

It was part of the conspiracy that Jeremy A. Mack and his codefendant, Ashley M. Onysko, distributed a mixture or substance containing detectable amount of heroin, a Schedule I controlled substance and distributed a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine, a Schedule II controlled substance to others who paid for the drugs upon receipt and also to Victims 1, 2, 3 and 4 who were not required to make simultaneous payments for the

drugs.

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It was further part of the conspiracy that after Victims 1, 2, 3 and 4 incurred drug debts, Jeremy Mack told and caused others to tell Victims 1, 2, 3 and 4 that they must engage in commercial sex acts and then provide all of their earnings to Mr. Mack and Ms. Onysko to repay their drug debts. And really, it was Mr. Mack who received the monies and determined how the monies would be distributed and applied.

It was further part of the conspiracy that Mr. Mack and Ms. Onysko posted escort advertisements, which included photographs of Victims 1, 2, 3 and 4 on an commercial website, in this case, it was Backpage.com, an interstate commercial website.

It was further part of the conspiracy that Jeremy

A. Mack and Ms. Onysko used and caused to be used force,

threats of force, fraud and coercion to compel Victims 1, 2,

3 and 4 to engage in commercial sex acts.

And as it pertains to these particular offenses that the court summarized, that's Counts 1 through 7. A very detailed count is set forth in the presentence report, and again, of course there was a trial in this case. So the court is not going to reiterate all the information contained in the presentence report, but, again, will adopt it, since there are no objections to the descriptions of the

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offenses, nature and circumstances of the offenses.

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Also, in addition to the conspiracy to commit sex trafficking and drug trafficking, as well as the substantive offenses of sex trafficking, and also the substantive offenses of distribution of the drugs, heroin and cocaine, there were two other offenses involved in this case and for which the jury found Mr. Mack guilty and those were, of course, the obstruction counts set forth in paragraphs -- in Counts 8 and 9. And those are also touched upon in the presentence report, particularly in paragraphs 51 and 52, and the court will not further elaborate or summarize those offenses but, again, since -- but, again, just adopt the summaries as set forth in the report.

So with that, Counsel, I ask you if there are any objections as to the nature and circumstances of the offense as summarized and referenced by the court?

MS. BRENNAN: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

MR. WHITNEY: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So next is the history and characteristics of the defendant and, of course, Mr. Whitney had indicated that the court ought to take that into consideration and that, in fact, is one of the factors that the court must take into consideration in sentencing.

So, of course, the court has reviewed the background information contained in the presentence report.

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Mr. Mack is 38 years old, and as reflected in the report, it does appear that he has -- that he was reared in a very troubled and dysfunctional family environment. He is one of four children, and his parents purportedly suffered from alcohol and substance abuse issues during Mr. Mack's formative years. He doesn't have a significant -- any significant medical issues. He does have a substance abuse history, which consists of marijuana and cocaine abuse commencing from the time when he was 11 years old. At 11, he started experimenting marijuana and later also used cocaine.

Mr. Mack has never married but has fathered three children. At least one of his children, Toby Lewis, was involved in the offense, and the court found him to be a participant in the offenses.

Mr. Mack has earned his GED and also completed some occasional training while incarcerated previously. He has no verifiable employment history. His criminal history dates back to the age of eight. He has a number of felony convictions related to drugs, firearms, escape and other offenses again set forth in detail in the report, and as the court previously found, he meets the criteria of being a career offender.

So with that, any disagreement as to the history and characteristics of the defendant as summarized and

recited by the court?

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MS. BRENNAN: No, Your Honor.

MR. WHITNEY: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: So now the court has to determine the sentence and the need for the sentence imposed in this case, in both of these cases.

First, I want to make a brief comment relative to the victim impact statements the court received. The court received those relative to two victims. The victim impact statements were not considered when the court calculated the guideline sentence. The guideline sentence was based upon the offenses in this case and the guideline criteria that applied to the offenses and any increases relative to, for instance, obstruction or the role -- that aggravated role that Mr. Mack played in organizing his organization and those who participated in his organization.

That's both by statute and by rule. But the guideline sentence is a separate calculation. And relative to Victim Number 4, which I think some of the discussion centered upon her statement, the court did hear from other individuals, the witnesses in this case who described the conditions at the Tattersal house where the victims lived with Mr. Mack, and so her experience isn't limited to how she viewed it, but others corroborate things that she said in her letter.

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And so I don't know that the debate is so much regarding the types of things that happened to Victim 4, but rather relative to perhaps degree. I'm not sure what the debate is, because even the other witnesses testified to some of the things that Victim 4 sets forth in her statement.

Setting that all aside, the court is going to look at all of the factors because it is the totality of the factors that the court must consider in this case. And the court has the benefit in this case of having heard the testimony of witnesses who actually saw and observed the conditions experienced by the victims when they were working for Mr. Mack and his operation, so I just want to make that point.

So by his conduct, looking at the entire picture, Mr. Mack has repeatedly shown an utter disregard and contempt for the laws and institutions of our society. He has shown a disregard for the safety and for the well being of others as demonstrated in his treatment, and I believe the government termed "exploitation" of the victims in this case.

At the relatively young age of 38, Mr. Mack has amassed an extensive criminal record that includes violent offenses. As I mentioned, his first of nine juvenile adjudications occurred when he was eight years old. His

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first adult conviction occurred when he was 18. He scores as a Criminal History Category VI, without even considering the two-level increase that the court applied because he was on supervised release for his 2005 federal drug conspiracy case.

He also qualifies separately as a career offender.

And his past convictions include, as I said before, several drug trafficking offenses, drug possession, weapons possession offenses, and even escape.

It is troubling to the court that Mr. Mack began his criminal drug and sex trafficking operation that's the subject of the present case within the month following his release from the Bureau of Prisons for his drug conspiracy conviction for which a 100-month sentence was imposed and while he was just beginning his three-year period of supervised release.

Perhaps even more troubling is how Mr. Mack went about committing the instant offenses. He and his codefendant, Ashley Onysko, recruited young, vulnerable female victims, one of whom was a minor, to engage in commercial sex acts through threats of force and coercion and the coercion was unique in some respects. In this regard, it was the testimony — there was testimony of threats of physical harm and in one instance of a body cavity search of his victims when he thought someone had

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(330) 252-6022

taken money from him.

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Another aspect of the coercion was to front his victims with the drugs that they were addicted to, heroin for three of them, cocaine for one, and withhold those drugs from them until he permitted them to have them, which usually required them to perform the commercial sex acts that he required of them.

The court heard the testimony of witnesses who described the physical and psychological effects of coming off a heroin high and the intense craving and need and desire to take more of the drug so that the severe and painful and physical and emotional effects of the withdrawal could be alleviated, and defense counsel is correct when he says that the victims came with their drug problems, with their drug addictions, but that's what made them so vulnerable and so useful to Mr. Mack, and he seized upon that vulnerability in this case to require them to work for him in his operation. So it really wasn't a very fair playing field when the victims were concerned. They had an addiction. He recognized it, and he used it for his purposes.

Based upon the testimony that the court heard, it's clear that the drug and sex trafficking operation was the brainchild of Mr. Mack, although Ms. Onysko was his codefendant and worked with him to operate his business.

She took all of her direction from him. He supervised every aspect of the operation, starting with the victims who were selected to the amount they would charge for their services or that would be charged for the services of the victims in the commercial sex trafficking portion of the business. He also determined when the victims would be given drugs, how they would dress and look when they were on appointments, how the money the victims earned by prostituting themselves was divided between Mr. Mack and his codefendant, to how much money was applied to the victim's drug debt.

He even instructed Ms. Onysko on how to keep records regarding the monies that were in the operation. He instructed the victims as to how to keep track of their drug debt and to notify him of their drug debt. He really did control the operation and the victims who participated in the operation.

And if the court is recollecting some of these text messages, some of them -- in some of them, the victims express their fear of him, asking him not to be angry with them for things they had done or hadn't done or weren't able to do. They also recall -- I also recall seeing text messages where they were begging Mr. Mack to provide them with the drug because they were experiencing withdrawal, and he withheld it until he was ready to give it to them and until he determined that they should have it. So Mr. Mack

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targeted on vulnerable victims, victims who had drug problems and who he could manipulate psychologically.

As I said before, he was able to maintain his control over his victims, both financial and psychological, because of the way he fronted them with the drugs and allowed them to really fall hopelessly into debt with him so that to repay him, they were made to believe that they had to perform the commercial sex acts. So it was a vicious, never-ending cycle.

And defense counsel points out that some of these victims were only with Mr. Mack for five weeks, three weeks, ten weeks, and I believe the other was three and a half weeks or three and a half months, but that's because -- and we don't know really -- this story does have an ending for the victims, because arrests were made. But had the arrests not been made in this case, we don't know if it would have gone beyond the three weeks, five weeks or ten weeks or if the women would have survived beyond the five weeks or three weeks or ten weeks, but it was a relatively short-lived operation, if you will, because it was discovered thankfully for the victims.

So another way he manipulated, Mr. Mack was able to manipulate them is to tell them, this is particularly to Number 4, he loved the victims, he would care for them, but his form of care and concern for his victims was really all

about preserving them in order to accomplish his own goals and to earn money for his operation. It was a very cruel and callous sort of concern for his victims.

Mr. Mack also directed that the services be advertised on the Internet. Again, he controlled the money that the victims were paid. He took a portion off the top as his cut. He applied a portion of it to his codefendant's debt that she owed to him, and then applied the balance to the drug debt owed by the victims.

Mr. Mack has not demonstrated at least to this court any remorse for the harm that he caused to his victims.

And while his own personal circumstances when he was growing up might perhaps explain some of what haunts

Mr. Mack, it really does very little to ameliorate the crimes to the fact that he had on others, particularly his victims, and if truly that is all he knows, then that is a very compelling reason to impose a substantial sentence in this case, because if that is all he knows and all he will ever do, then society must be protected.

So the guideline sentence in this case is life.

And that's a sentence that should never be imposed lightly.

And it should only be imposed after taking into

consideration all of the factors that the court is required

to consider.

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It cannot be disputed that the offenses that

Mr. Mack committed were of a very serious nature. As I

said, he forced three adult women and one minor by preying

upon their vulnerabilities and specifically their drug

addictions and to committing these acts of prostitution. He

used them to serve him even to the point of requiring them

to perform duties at the house in which they lived with him.

He continued to commit crimes while he was being held on these offenses and that he continued from the holding facilities, CCA, to contact people, and it's from that that the obstruction crimes were charged, from his desire to even control people in his situation while even in prison.

So given this sort of background, it's evident that not even being incarcerated prevents Mr. Mack from committing additional crimes, and his background indicates that he will continue to re-offend and the court finds that the public needs to be protected from Mr. Mack as he has shown very little regard for our laws, for society, and in this case, for his victims.

He's received multiple custody sentences for his previous convictions, and yet, has failed to reform to any degree or to make any positive life-style changes. His conduct raises very significant concern for the safety of the community.

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We dwelled on the sex trafficking portion of his crimes much today and didn't even talk about to any great degree the drug trafficking, the fact that he was selling drugs to others outside of the victims in this case. And that in many cases, that is the only offense, and it's a serious offense standing alone.

instance, given the defendant's background, given the nature and circumstances of the offense, given all of the factors that the court is required to consider, particularly the safety of the community, that and the need to protect the public from further crimes from Mr. Mack, that the guideline sentence is an appropriate sentence and is warranted in this case to meet the purposes of sentencing under the sentencing statutes.

Also such a sentence is also to achieve other sentencing factors including just punishment, adequate deterrence and to afford Mr. Mack treatment opportunities while he's in custody. It seems like the only advances, positive advances Mr. Mack has made were made when he was incarcerated. That's when he obtained his GED. That's when he obtained training. When he has been permitted to operate in society, he resorts to what has been described as what he knows. And that's what makes him dangerous.

So pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984,

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and Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a), it is the judgment of the court that the defendant, Jeremy Mack, is hereby committed to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned for a term of life on each of Counts 2, 3, 4, and 5, a term of 60 months on Count 1, and a term of 240 months on each of Counts 6, 7, 8 and 9, all to be served concurrently.

With respect to the supervised release violations, the court has considered the sentencing factors as set forth in the sentencing statute, as well as the nonbinding policy statements in Chapter 7 of the guidelines in conjunction with the record in this case.

Within one month of being released to a three-year period of supervised release from a 100-month sentence,

Mr. Mack engaged in this very serious criminal activity. It seems as though he had no regard for the fact that he was on supervised release because he went full steam ahead in his operation and this was beyond, I think, in the terms of Chapter 7, a breach of trust.

When you're placed on supervised release, that's a time when you're supposed to be integrating back into society in a way you can become a productive member of society. Instead, it appears as though Mr. Mack could hardly wait to start his next criminal presentation and he did. So the court will impose the guideline sentence in

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1 that case of 24 months to run consecutive to his sentence in 2 this case. 3 The court will not impose supervised release relative to the 2005 case, because the defendant will 4 have -- because of the nature of the sentence in the 2013 14:17:37 6 case. I will pause for just a moment to ask Mr. Whitney 7 and Mr. Ray if there's a request for a particular 8 9 institution while I discuss the custody portion of the 14:18:02 10 sentence? 11 MR. WHITNEY: No, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: All right. Upon release from 13 imprisonment, Mr. Mack shall be placed on supervised release 14 for a term of ten years. This term consists of three years 14:18:21 15 on each of Counts 1, 8 and 9, and a term of ten years on 16 each of Counts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and 7, all such terms to run 17 concurrently. 18 Within 72 hours of release from the custody of the 19 Bureau of Prisons, Mr. Mack shall report in person to the 14:18:38 20 United States Probation Office in the sentencing district or in the district in which he is released. 21 2.2 Mr. Mack shall pay a fine in full immediately in 23 the amount of \$5,000 through the clerk of the United States 24 District Court. This fine is due and payable immediately. 14:18:58 25 He shall pay 25 percent of his gross income per

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1 month through the Federal Bureau of Prison's Financial 2 Responsibility Program. If restitution balance remains upon 3 release from imprisonment, payment is to commence no later than 60 days following release from imprisonment to a term 4 of supervised release or at least a minimum of 10 percent of 14:19:15 Mr. Mack's gross monthly income during the term of 6 7 supervised release and thereafter as prescribed by law. 8 Notwithstanding establishment of a payment 9 schedule, nothing shall prohibit the United States from executing or levying upon property of Mr. Mack discovered 14:19:30 10 11 before or after the date of this judgment. 12 Mr. Mack shall pay to the United States a special 13 assessment of \$900, which is due and payable immediately. 14 While on supervision, Mr. Mack shall not commit a 14:19:52 15 federal, state or local crime. 16 He shall not illegally possess a controlled 17 substance. 18 He shall comply with the standard conditions that 19 have been adopted by this court and shall comply with the 14:20:01 20 following additional conditions: 21 He shall refrain from any unlawful use of a 2.2 controlled substance, and submit to one drug test within 15 23 days of the commencement of supervision and to at least two 24 periodic drug tests thereafter as determined by his 14:20:14 25 probation officer.

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He shall not possess a firearm, destructive device or any dangerous weapon.

He shall participate in an approved program of substance abuse testing and/or outpatient or inpatient substance abuse treatment as directed by his supervising officer and abide by the rules of the treatment program. He shall not obstruct or attempt to obstruct or tamper in any fashion with the prohibitive substance testing. He shall undergo a mental health evaluation and/or participate in a mental health treatment program as directed by his supervising officer.

He shall participate in the cognitive behavioral treatment program as instructed by his probation officer.

He shall cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by his probation officer.

He shall submit his person, residence, place of business, computer or vehicle to a warrantless search conducted and controlled by the probation office at a reasonable time and in a reasonable manner based upon reasonable suspicion of contraband or evidence of a violation of a condition of release. Failure to submit to a search may be grounds for revocation. Mr. Mack shall inform any other residents that the premises may be subject to a search pursuant to this condition.

Mr. Mack is required, pursuant to Title 18, United
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States Code, Section 3583 to register under the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act and must comply with the requirements of the act as directed by his probation officer.

Pursuant to the Adam Walsh Child Protection Act of 2006, Mr. Mack will keep his registration current in each jurisdiction in which he resides, is employed or is a student.

Mr. Mack shall no later than three business days after each change in name, residence, employment or student status appear in person in at least one jurisdiction in which he is registered and inform that jurisdiction of all changes and reporting information. Failure to do so may be a violation of his conditions of supervised release and may be a new federal offense punishable by up to ten years.

Mr. Mack will abide by all rules of the Minor

Protection Restriction Program of the United States Pretrial

Services and Probation Office.

He shall submit to a mental health evaluation and sex offender assessment as directed by his probation officer. He shall participate in any treatment program, including programs for sexual deviancy, which may include polygraph testing if recommended by the -- these evaluations.

He shall submit to periodic polygraph testing as Lori A. Callahan, RMR-CRR (330) 252-6022

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directed by his probation officer. No violation proceedings will be based solely on the results of a polygraph examination or a valid Fifth Amendment refusal to answer a polygraph question.

He is prohibited from accessing any on-line computer service at any location, including employment or education, without written approval of his probation officer or the court. This includes any Internet service provider, bulletin board system or any other public or private computer network. Any approval must be -- or shall be subject to conditions set by his probation officer or the court with respect to any such approval.

Mr. Mack shall consent to the probation office conducting periodic, unannounced examinations of his computer systems, which may include retrieval and copying of all memory from hardware, software and/or removal of such systems for the purpose of conducting a more thorough inspection and will consent to having installed on his computer at his expense any hardware, software to monitor his computer or use or prevent access to particular materials. He shall consent to periodic inspection of any such installed hardware and software to insure that it is functioning properly.

Mr. Mack shall provide his probation officer with accurate information about his entire computer system,

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	1	hardware and software, all passwords used by him and his
	2	Internet service providers and shall abide by all rules of
	3	the computer restriction and monitoring program.
	4	He shall submit his person, residence, place of
14:24:46	5	business, computer and/or vehicle, I believe I said this
	6	before, but I'm going to repeat it, to a warrantless search
	7	conducted and controlled by his probation officer at a
	8	reasonable time and in a reasonable manner based upon
	9	reasonable suspicion of contraband or evidence of a
14:25:00	10	violation of a condition of release. Failure to submit to
	11	the search may be grounds for revocation. He shall inform
	12	any other residents that the premises and his computer may
	13	be subject to a search pursuant to this condition.
	14	So with that, Counsel, do you have any objections
14:25:31	15	or know of any reason why the sentence as stated by the
	16	court should not be imposed?
	17	MS. BRENNAN: Nothing on behalf of the government,
	18	Your Honor. No objection.
	19	THE COURT: Thank you.
14:26:08	20	MR. WHITNEY: Your Honor, other than what we put
	21	on the record so far, we have no further objection.
	22	THE COURT: Very well. Thank you, Mr. Whitney and
	23	Mr. Ray.
	24	Mr. Mack, the court hereby advises you that you
14:26:21	25	have the right to appeal your conviction and sentence in
		Tani A Gallahan DMD GDD (220) 250 C000

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	1	this case. If you do not have enough funds to allow you to
	2	take an appeal, you have the right to have someone appointed
	3	to represent you in prosecuting an appeal, and you would
	4	have the right to appeal without cost to you. Also you have
14:26:34	5	the right to apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis.
	6	In that event, the clerk of court will prepare and file a
	7	notice of appeal upon your request.
	8	Be advised that with a few exceptions, any notice
	9	of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the entry of this
14:26:47	10	court's judgment.
	11	Do you understand all that I've said relative to
	12	your right to appeal, sir?
	13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
	14	THE COURT: All right. And, Counsel, relative to
14:27:02	15	your representation of
	16	MR. WHITNEY: Your Honor, we believe
	17	THE COURT: Mr. Mack, on any
	18	MR. WHITNEY: We believe thank you. We believe
	19	that the defendant ought to have other counsel look at
14:27:15	20	obviously what occurred during the trial, but we will, if
	21	the court wishes us, to see to it that the notice of appeal
	22	is filed.
	23	THE COURT: All right. Since you're basically
	24	asking for new counsel to be appointed for Mr. Mack for
14:27:26	25	purposes of any appeal that you may wish to file, the court
		Tani A Gallahan DMD GDD (220) 250 6000

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1	will within the next day select someone so that they can in
2	turn file a notice.
3	Is that your desire, Mr. Mack?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
14:27:40 5	THE COURT: All right. Then I will proceed
6	accordingly.
7	MR. WHITNEY: So we will not be responsible for
8	filing a notice of appeal?
9	THE COURT: No. You will be notified tomorrow,
14:27:51 10	possibly today, the name of that counsel so counsel can then
11	interact with Mr. Mack and you.
12	All right. With that, is there anything further
13	to address with the court?
14	MS. BRENNAN: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
14:28:04 15	MR. WHITNEY: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
16	THE COURT: That completes this proceeding. And
17	Mr. Mack is remanded to the custody of the marshals so that
18	he may be transferred to an appropriate institution so that
19	he may serve his sentence in this case.
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1	CERTIFICATE
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3	I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript
4	from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled
5	matter.
6	
7	
8	s/Lori A. Callahan
9	Lori Ann Callahan, RMR-CRR U.S. District Court, Suite 568
10	2 South Main Street Akron, Ohio 44308
11	(330) 252-6022
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